

10 killed in Beirut shelling

BEIRUT (R) — At least 10 people were killed and 64 wounded Monday in heavy shelling duels mainly between right-wing forces and their Druze enemies, according to military and Druze sources. In east Beirut and outlying suburbs, security sources said two people were killed and 40 wounded, but state-run television put the death toll at 11. A spokesman for the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) said four Druze were killed and 24 injured after their villages in the mountains east of Beirut came under fire. The PSP statement accused the army of joining the Falangist-dominated "Lebanese Forces" in shelling the Druze. A Lebanese army statement said their positions were bombarded throughout the day, but that the army did not fire back until mid-afternoon when shelling seriously intensified.



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جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Jordan gets JD 8.5m Saudi loan

AMMAN (Petra) — Finance Minister Hanna Odeh and Sheikh Mohammad Al Suqair, deputy director of the Saudi Fund for Development's administrative Board Monday morning signed an agreement whereby the Saudi fund will extend to Jordan a JD 8.5 million loan. This amount will be used to help finance the project to build 18 vocational secondary schools for boys and girls in Jordan which will be attended by 111,000 students when finished. The total cost is estimated at about JD 32 million and will be covered through loans from the International Bank for Development and Reconstruction (IBDR) and the British Overseas Development Department, in addition to the Jordanian treasury and the Saudi Fund for Development.

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Hassan receives British defence chief

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday morning received in his office Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, chief of defence staff of the British armed forces. Attending the audience was British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick.

Rumsfeld pessimistic of Lebanon solution

TEL AVIV (R) — U.S. special Middle East envoy Donald Rumsfeld told Israeli leaders Sunday chances for a political solution in Lebanon have decreased. Israeli Television said. He told Defence Minister Moshe Arens and Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche that Syrian President Hafez Al Assad was determined to see an Israeli-Lebanon accord abrogated before he would accept an arrangement, the television said. Mr. Rumsfeld met Mr. Assad in Damascus last week.

'U.S. interferes in Lebanon plan'

DAMASCUS (R) — Damascus Radio accused the United States Monday of interfering in a security plan for Lebanon and said Washington was trying "to torpedo what has been achieved in Geneva on the path of Lebanese national reconciliation." The radio said: "U.S. bargaining as far as the security plan for Lebanon is concerned... constitutes an open interference in a purely Lebanese affair." It said the United States "has no right to impose on the Lebanese specific plans for their security or for political dealing amongst themselves. Nor has it the right to plot against the majority of the Lebanese people who categorically reject the U.S.-Israeli (troop withdrawal) accord or against Lebanese national unity."

PLO leader in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — A member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership visited Moscow over the weekend to brief the Kremlin in events in the movement which is split by factional strife, informed sources said. The PLO permanent representation in Moscow confirmed that Abu Mazen, a member of the organisation's Executive Committee, had visited Moscow but declined to give details of his mission. Arab diplomatic sources said Abu Mazen was a supporter of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, who has so far enjoyed Soviet support despite opposition from a PLO faction backed by Moscow's Syrian allies.

Zhao ends U.S. visit

NEW YORK (R) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang wound up his nine-day visit to the United States Monday with a call for closer Sino-American relations but he reiterated that Taiwan remained an obstacle to such progress. In a speech to the Foreign Policy Association, Mr. Zhao also said China could not make a commitment to any foreign country that only peaceful means would be used in solving the Taiwan issue.

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King opens joint session of Parliament

Jordan pledges to work in co-operation with PLO

By Ibrahim Noori
Reuters

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein said Monday he would seek a formula for co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to liberate Arab lands and people under Israeli occupation.

The King was addressing a joint session of parliament a few hours after he left hospital following a week of treatment for a bleeding stomach ulcer.

"My government will act with all resolve and determination to arrive with the legitimate and free Palestine Liberation Organisation at a practical formula for co-operation, with Arab blessing and backing, for the sake of liberating the land and people from Israeli occupation," he said.

"We are hopeful that the PLO will respond to our sincere endeavours to crystallise a practical formula that will enable us to perform our duty towards Jerusalem and Palestine and its people with sincere determination and intent," the King said.

Looking fit despite his week in hospital, he received a standing ovation at the end of his 30-minute speech, broadcast live on radio and television from the domed parliament building. The pledge to seek co-operation with the PLO is the major policy of the new government of Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat, formed a week ago following the return of parliamentary life after a lapse of a decade.

The King attacked Israel's pol-

icy of "Judaisation, colonisation and gradual annexation" of Arab lands.

"We are countering these measures at various levels and with all available means. The dialogue, co-ordination and co-operation with the PLO has become a paramount aspect of our policy, based on our combined faith in one destiny and unity of interests..." he said.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat is widely expected to visit Amman for talks with King Hussein after the three-day Islamic summit conference which was due to open in Casablanca, Morocco, Monday. Mr. Arafat has not been to Amman since April last year when talks between him and the King on a common approach to Middle East peace collapsed.

In Monday's speech, King Hussein also said his government would strive to strengthen Arab solidarity in order to face problems confronting the Arab World.

"Israel's designs for expansionism, the disintegration threatening Lebanon and the (Iranian) aggression and fanaticism facing Iraq cannot all be confronted except through a firm and unified Arab stand," he said.

He also renewed his call for the



His Majesty King Hussein arrives at the Parliament Building Monday to open a joint session of the Lower and Upper Houses (Photo by Zohrab/Petra)

return of Egypt to the Arab fold after it was ostracised for signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

"Arab Egypt cannot be left out of the ranks of the Arab nation. This is indispensable for Egypt as much as Egypt is indispensable for the Arab Nation," the King said.

He said Jordan would continue to work for the pullout of all foreign forces from Lebanon. It would also continue to support Iraq in its war with Iran, while endeavouring to end the conflict by peaceful means, he added.

The war, now in its fourth year, was "a threat to the Arab identity in the entire Arab East," the King

said. King Hussein said his government would continue to work with different governments and international groups to canvass support for the Palestinian cause and to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

"We are confident that no matter how long their (Arabs in occupied territories) ordeal is bound to last, the occupation will end, the land will be freed and the Arab people of Palestine will return home to exercise their right to self-determination on their soil."

"This is the course of history and justice in this life, and nothing

will change it," the King told the parliament.

Some analysts believed the recall of the Lower House earlier this month may have been aimed at enabling the King to obtain a parliamentary mandate to enter Middle East peace talks if the PLO refused to co-operate with him.

But the King in his speech Monday made no reference to such a course of action, and stressed the hope that the PLO would respond to Jordan's call for full co-operation.

(Full text of the King's speech on page 3)

Hussein outlines national priorities, programmes

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times staff writer

AMMAN — Jordan would strive to strengthen its Armed Forces to ensure the continued defence of the country and despite financial difficulties the formation of a "People's Army" remains one of the nation's top priorities, His Majesty King Hussein said Monday.

In a speech from the throne to a joint session of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, King Hussein also pledged that the new leadership of the country would concentrate on developing Jordan's agriculture, natural resources, including energy prospects, and implementing industrial plans to ensure additional income for the nation and more job opportunities for the countrymen.

Jordan's Five-Year Development Plan, the King said, will continue to be the focal point of the country's economic strategy in spite of financial problems.

The King emphasised and praised Jordanian farmers for the country's steady development of its agricultural sector. He promised continued co-ordination and co-operation among all concerned government departments to effect the implementation of necessary measures to organise the marketing and production of agricultural produce.

Focusing on education, the King pointed out that "the trained and skilled citizen has been and

will remain the backbone of our country's wealth," and pledged to pursue all efforts to develop education programmes in the country to enable citizens to "keep pace with scientific progress and deepen the cultural identity of our Arab Muslim society and to respond to the requirements of development and renewable life and its aspects of technical and vocational specialisations."

The new government will also attend to the cultural and sports activity "that would trigger talents of creativity" among the country's youth, the King said. Cementing and promoting the spirit of public discipline, collective co-operation and developing the citizens' awareness would be among the goals of the new government in this respect, he added.

King Hussein also expressed confidence that the Parliament would achieve the national goals and aspirations with sacrifices and continued efforts by the one Jordanian family.

(Full text of the King's speech on page 3)

Akef Al Fayeze elected Lower House speaker

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Akef Al Fayeze was Monday elected speaker of the Lower House of Parliament to replace Mr. Kamel 'Ureikat who resigned.

Mr. Fayeze secured 31 votes in favour while opponents, Mr. Abdul Wahab Al Majali, and Mr. Riyad Al Mifteh, received six votes each in the 46-member House.

Only 44 members of the House took part in the voting, Mr. 'Ure-



Akef Al Fayeze

Joint committee seeks speedy Arab contributions

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Members of the Palestinian team in joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee to support the steadfast of the people in the occupied territories discussed in a meeting Monday at the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Amman a report on the situation in the occupied territories.

The meeting considered issues in agenda for a forthcoming meeting of the joint committee.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, the deputy commander of the PLO forces, Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), said a "stalemate" in the committee's functions in the past months has jeopardised ser-

vices it renders to Palestinians living in the Israeli occupied territories.

The committee, he added, is facing difficulties in pursuing its work "resulting from delays by most Arab countries in providing their shares of financial assistance to it."

Financial problems, Abu Jihad said, has led to jeopardising many projects "reflecting on various aspects of our people's life in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."

"The economic, psychological, and cultural pressures exerted by the occupation authorities on the people under occupation make it necessary to urge Arab leaders meet their obligations soonest," Abu Jihad said.

House retains existing committees, names team to prepare reply to King

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament, which Monday met in an ordinary session after an address by His Majesty King Hussein, decided to retain the existing Legal, Financial, Foreign Affairs and Administrative committees of the House and nominated a six-member team to prepare the House's reply to the King's speech.

The decision to retain the existing committees, which were set up before the House was suspended in 1974, was taken at the suggestion of a member and which was backed by the full House.

The six-member team charged with preparing the reply to the King includes: Mr. Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Mr. Rizk Al Baisayneh, Mr. Abdul Basf Gammoo, Mr. Youssef Al 'Ottum, Mr. Moheiddin Hussein and Mr. Khaled Al Fayyad.

(Continued on page 3)

Wazzan: Lebanon will not ratify pact

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan was quoted Monday as saying his country would not ratify the agreement it reached last May with Israel on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon.

He told the independent Beirut newspaper Al Liwa that the government might cancel the May 17 accord if Israel did not end its arbitrary measures in South Lebanon. Mr. Wazzan's statements app-

peared to represent a concession to Syria, whose main demand for backing a negotiated settlement in Lebanon is abrogation of the controversial accord.

"I say as a responsible official that we will not ratify this agreement," Mr. Wazzan said. "When I say we will not ratify, I mean that we will not sign this cheque."

He said he felt the accord had had a "negative effect" on Leb-

anon's relations with Syria and added that Damascus was more understanding of Lebanon's situation than Israel.

Mr. Wazzan said the government would consider abrogating the May 17 agreement "especially if Israel keeps up its arbitrary measures that run counter to Lebanese rights and if it continues to mistreat the Lebanese in South Lebanon."

Reagan urges Moscow to talk peace

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Monday urged the Soviet Union return to suspended arms control negotiations and join the United States in "constructive co-operation" for world peace and stability.

"We have a long way to go but we are determined to try and try again," Mr. Reagan said in a speech in which he also described his

strategic arms buildup as a credible deterrent likely to persuade the Kremlin to heed his appeal.

"We do not threaten the Soviet Union," he said, "... if the Soviet Union wants peace, then there will be peace." Mr. Reagan's speech contrasted sharply with his earlier anti-communist rhetoric and represented a strenuous election-year effort to extensions in U.S.-Soviet

relations.

The administration arranged for the speech to be broadcast live to Western Europe and in the United States as part of what a senior U.S. official called a campaign to "remove any ambiguity" about his personal commitment to détente.

The official Soviet press gave a cold reception to advance reports of the speech.

Hassan leaves for OIC summit in Casablanca

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan left Monday to head Jordan's delegation to the Islamic summit in Casablanca.

His Majesty King Hussein is not attending the summit of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) due to a bleeding peptic ulcer which kept him in hospital for a week until Monday.

Crown Prince Hassan attended a joint session of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Monday, at which the King made a major policy speech, before leav-

ing for Morocco.

Prince Hassan was seen off at Amman airport by His Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Al Hussein, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan Al Oqasm, Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan and a number of senior officials.

Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar and Coun Minister Adnan Abu Odeh are already in Casablanca as part of the Jordanian delegation to the summit.

Islamic summit opened

CASABLANCA (R) — Saudi Arabia's King Fahd Monday opened the fourth summit of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) which is being attended by 25 heads of state and about 40 countries in all.

King Fahd was president of the third summit held in Saudi Arabia in 1981.

The Casablanca summit is being held in the palace of King Hassan of Morocco.

Heads of state of radical Arab states are not attending and are represented at ministerial level.

The controversial issue of Egypt's readmission to the OIC will not be raised at the meeting, conference sources said.

A number of Asian states were ready to table a resolution proposing Egypt's re-entry into the OIC from which it was suspended in 1979 for signing a separate

peace treaty with Israel.

But no leading Arab state would co-sponsor the move and Asian leaders decided to drop the matter, the sources said.

The issue of Egypt's return to the Islamic and Arab became prominent when Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat met President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo last month after his forced evacuation from Tripoli, Lebanon.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman arrived here Sunday night from Tunis and there was intense speculation Sunday that the Casablanca summit might be the setting for a spectacular reconciliation between Mr. Arafat and Col. Qadhafi.

But Arab diplomatic sources said an Arafat-Qadhafi meeting elsewhere was in the offing and might take place in a "neutral" Arab capital such as Tunis.

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Lawzi chairs first meeting of Senate

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) Monday held its first session under the chairmanship of its Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi and in the presence of Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat and the cabinet ministers.

At the beginning of the session, Senate members took the constitutional oath.

Mr. Lawzi delivered a speech congratulating Senate members on the royal confidence, and described the step by His Majesty King Hussein to restore parliamentary life to Jordan as a "blessed, national one."

This step, he said, aims to enable parliament to resume its constitutional duties and to pursue its

role in pushing Jordan's democratic system forward.

Mr. Lawzi went on to say that "the selection of this group of people embodies the continuity, shared responsibility and deepening coherence and unity of the Jordanian family."

"We, while taking the oath of loyal people, vow before our God, homeland and King to serve Jordan honestly, faithfully and sincerely, and to work for the glory of Arabism and Islam, and to restore our rights and holy places in Palestine and to preserve our people's integrity."

"Thank God for our King's recovery, and thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein," he said.

Mr. Lawzi then congratulated the new government on the royal confidence and wished it every success in carrying out its future tasks.

The session was opened by reciting the Royal Decrees to: Adjourn the extraordinary session of parliament, recall parliament for its first ordinary session; dissolve the previous Upper House of Parliament, and appoint the new Senate members as well as others appointing Mr. Lawzi as speaker and approving the new cabinet.

Following this, a committee, charged with replying to the address from the throne, was formed. It consists of: Mr. Abdul Munim Al Rifa'i, Mr. Akram Zueitir, and Dr. Khalil Al Salem.

The Permanent Board Office was then elected with Mr. Hikmat Al Masri as the first deputy and Mr. Zaid Al Rifa'i as second deputy. Mr. Thouqan Al Hindawi was chosen with Mr. Ali Hassan Odeh as joint assistant chairman.

The Higher Council for the Interpretation of the Constitution was then elected comprising: Mr. Bahjat Al Talhouini, Mr. Mudar Badran, and Mr. Walid Salah.

The Legal Committee grouped: Mr. Zaid Al Rifa'i, Mr. Mudar Badran, Mr. Abdul Rahman Khalifah, Mr. Ahmad Al Tarawneh, Mr. Walid Salah, Dr. Subhi Amin Amr, Mr. Mohammad Odeh Al Qur'an, and Mr. Anstas Hanania.

The Financial Committee consists of: Mr. Abdul Rahman Khalifah, Dr. Subhi Amin Amr, Dr. Khalil Al Salem, Mr. Thouqan Al Hindawi, Mr. Farid Al Sa'ad, Mr. Abdul Majid Shuman, and Mr. Jum'a Hamad.

The Administrative Committee is composed of: Mr. Wasfi Mirza, Mr. Ali Hassan Odeh, Mr. Noufan Al Sa'ud, Mr. Mohammad Abu Tayeh, Mr. Jum'a Hamad, Mr. Nayef Al Khreisheh, Mr. Hayel Al Smor, and Mr. Mutaq Al Hadid.

External Affairs Committee comprises: Mr. Bahjat Al Talhouini, Mr. Abdul Munim Al Rifa'i, Mr. Zaid Al Rifa'i, Mr. Mudar Badran, Mr. Hazem Nuseibah, Mr. Akram Zueitir, Mr. Habes Al Majali, Mr. Amer Khamash, and Mr. Anstas Hanania.

One of the Senate members then proposed the formation of an economic committee though the house decided to consider the suggestion at a later time.

The Senate Sunday will hold a session to discuss the committee's reply to the King's speech. The committee will start hold its first meetings Tuesday.

King lauds democratic practices

The following is the full text of His Majesty King Hussein's address to the joint session of parliament Monday:

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

Distinguished Notables,

Distinguished Representatives,

In the name of God and His blessings we open this ordinary session of the national assembly. And relying on His Majesty's power we

continue the march of good for the sake of and with our loyal people towards the objectives of our glorious nation to whose belonging we take a great pride as faithful to our glories and the memory of our martyrs, adherent to our faith and true Arab identity. We ask the Almighty God to steer our way and help us to shoulder our responsibility for building the homeland and pooling the people's efforts and potentials to enable us, through co-operation and solidarity with our brethren in the greater Arab homeland, to confront the impending danger of disintegration, dispersion, aggression, and loss, and to enable us to uphold the right and liberate the land and the Holy Places from the grip of occupation.

Distinguished Notables,

Distinguished Representatives,

This ordinary session of yours is convened in the wake of an extraordinary session during which you shouldered the national responsibility with awareness and integrity with regard to the amendments you made to the constitution with the aim of rectifying a reality imposed by force majeure circumstances and protecting a fundamental aspect of our constitutional life from paralysis which was threatening it. Should that reality was allowed to continue, the aspect, as you are aware, is our parliamentary life which embodies democracy and the spirit of genuine participation



in which this country has believed since its founding and has ever since remained keen to defend it in the most difficult circumstances. During the force majeure circumstances which obstructed the path of parliamentary life, we did not hesitate to seek another interim formula for the principle of participation as represented in the National Consultative Council. When we adopted that formula, we asserted then that it would never be an alternative to the constitutional parliamentary institution.

Parliamentary life is the foremost and essential pillar in our constitution and a landmark in our political structure.

As we are resuming our parliamentary life together, we are going back to the normal situation which embodies the meaning of participation without the description which stemmed from subjective considerations that could not be denied or ignored.

A reality which was perceived by our fathers and forefathers and sprung from the sanctity of the goal of unity for the Arab individual and materialised our consensus on the joint march in the early fifties without touching any of the principles of the following the liberation of its land.

The resolution of the unity of the Arab people in 1958 provided the framework of the future Arab rights in Palestine and defending these rights with all legitimate means.

It is our duty to continue this settlement of its just cause, within the framework of the national aspirations, Arab co-operation and international justice.

Distinguished Notables,

Distinguished Representatives,

Your starting session at a time when our Arab region is at a crossroads and colossal events engulfing it from all directions.

We in Jordan, in virtue of our geographical location and Arab belonging stand in the midst of such events which requires the doubling of our responsibilities and obligations, particularly that at this stage, we are working for bolstering our concerted march.

At the level of the central issue which remains our first and foremost preoccupation and the focus of our attention, the Palestine land is still under occupation and being subjected to measures of judaisation, colonialisation and gradual annexation.

We have and still are countering these measures at various levels and with all available means. The dialogue, co-ordination and co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has occupied a paramount aspect in our policy, based on our combined faith in the one destiny and the unity of interest, harm and danger. My government will act with all resolve and determination to arrive with the legitimate and free Palestine Liberation Organisation at a practical formula for co-operation, with the Arab blessing and backing for the sake of salvaging the land and people. We are hopeful that the PLO will respond to our sincere endeavours to crystallise the practical formula that will enable us all to perform our duty towards Jerusalem and Palestine and its people with the sincere determination and intentions and seriousness of the effort and action worthy of this aim.

The policy of my government will embark as a start on contribution towards building the Arab solidarity sought by the sincere people of our nation and to save the joint Arab action from the circle of the infested paralysis, to give it the necessary flexibility and ability to take the decision based on the majority resolution rather than the reluctance to the

principle of the unanimity of members that can hardly be achieved, because it gives to one member state of the Arab League the chance to disrupt the resolution of the majority. Many of the Arab League resolutions testify to this fact whether those connected with the Palestine issue or the Iraqi-Iranian war or the tragic Lebanese crisis or other Arab issues.

As for the Iraqi-Iranian war, my government will continue its support of brother Iraq in the defence of its land and right and in its sincere endeavours to end the conflict by peaceful means and on the basis of right and good-neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs for both parties. The continuation of this war implies grave repercussions that could threaten the security of our region and drive it to international polarisation and the intervention of the superpowers, besides its threat to the Arab identity in the entire Arab East.

The crisis of Lebanon, also attracts our direct concern due to its human tragedies, devastation, displacement and ruin that spared no one, as well as the situation which it has created in the region.

Arab and international complications as a result of the Israeli aggression and the occupation of vast parts of its land, until Lebanon has become today a dangerous oven to our region in view of the aspects of identity, religion, and politics.

It is our duty to continue this settlement of its just cause, within the framework of the national aspirations, Arab co-operation and international justice.

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A programme of action

FOR Jordanians, Monday, Jan. 16, 1984, was a happy day: His Majesty King Hussein left hospital, well and fit, and opened the first ordinary joint session of Parliament after nearly a decade; and a new page in the history of the Kingdom's political development was thus inaugurated.

In his address from the throne, the King outlined the Jordanian position on the central problem of Palestine and laid down the policy guidelines for the new government of Mr. Ahmad 'Obeidat. With this programme Jordan's path becomes as clear now, as sound and logical, as it could ever be.

Full co-operation and co-ordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is a must, if we are to achieve progress towards an honourable solution of the Palestinian problem. The key to a solution of this issue, the Iran-Iraq war and the crisis of Lebanon lies in Arab solidarity and the Arabs' unity of purpose; and Jordan will continue its sincere efforts to bring the Arab Nation together, but on the basis of the majority decision within the Arab League and not unanimity. Egypt will have to be returned to the Arab fold, and every attempt will be made to bring Egypt back with us to shoulder its share of the heavy responsibilities. Israel's expansionist plans and colonisation programme will be resisted in every possible way — and the occupied territories will be freed no matter how long the oppression and the supremacy of force lasts, because this is the course of history that cannot be changed.

All this will be done while the effort to strengthen the home front goes on. The stress here is on the individual as the focus of all progress, on building up the country's resources, on supplying our Armed Forces with all their needs of defence, despite the financial difficulties, on strengthening the Kingdom's economy, especially agriculture, and on respecting individual and collective political freedoms.

The King's address to the Parliament is a sound and an integrated programme for the government. Now it has to be translated into steps and actions, in close co-operation with the Parliament, for the best interest of the whole society.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: An important step

JORDAN MONDAY takes a very important step by resuming parliamentary life and offering the representatives of the people to take part in drawing up and executing government policies. This step comes at a time when the Middle East region is passing through the most critical moment of its history. It is a manifestation of the country's keenness to preserve the unity of both banks and a pledge that Jordan will continue to offer sacrifices in serving Arab causes.

The speech from the throne will no doubt serve as a renewal of Jordan's commitments to support Arab causes, the foremost of which is the Palestine issue. Parliament can play an essential role at this time in view of Jordan's close ties with the Palestinians and the occupied Arab lands. Any threat to the Palestinians or their lands has a direct impact on Jordan and its people in the East Bank, and Jordan still holds legal responsibility for the West Bank. Therefore, parliament is called on to play its national role in this respect and should pursue Jordanian policies of confronting and aborting Zionist expansionist aims and settlement programmes.

Al Dustour: Serious responsibility

THE ARAB and Muslim masses do not expect the Islamic summit, which is opening in Morocco Monday, to achieve miracles. We realise the great rift among many of the members and the differences that have marred relations among the others. Yet we hope that the summit will not become only a place where mediators step up their efforts to achieve some sort of reconciliation among leaders and forget about the whole host of important issues they are supposed to debate and tackle.

Of course, peace among brothers should prevail before anything could be done to find solutions to the many problems plaguing Arab and Islamic nations. Yet the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the holy places and the occupied Arab lands and the future of the Palestinian people should be tackled in the most responsible manner as such a summit to which the Arab masses look to with hope. The leaders gathering in Morocco Monday have a very serious responsibility and should be faithful to their nations and true to their causes.

Sawt Al Shaab: Brave resolutions needed

THE SERIOUS nature of the problems confronting Arab and Muslim leaders now gathering in Morocco for the Islamic summit makes it incumbent on them to step up efforts to achieving constructive results by which to win the backing and support of their peoples. No one expects the leaders to carry a magic wand through which to solve the nation's problems but the results must be encouraging and the resolutions brave.

On the leaders' agenda are such questions as Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the occupied lands and Jerusalem. The victims of wars and the people under the yoke of Israeli occupation cry out for help, and it is the responsibility of their brothers represented by their leaders at such a big gathering to find solutions to these problems and bring relief to the victims. We also expect these leaders to make peace with one another so that their actions can be sincere and their decisions effective.

1776, 1984 and the land of Jordan

By Rami G. Khouri

The reconvening of parliament yesterday is good news, though it is surely the start, and not the end, of the road for this society's quest for meaning and satisfaction in public life. Many questions remain to be answered: will political parties evolve as the mechanism for ideological or electoral battle? Will there be one, two, or several parties? Will parliament have a real voice in formulating policy on key national issues, or will it concern itself mainly with domestic affairs? What will be the role of the West Bank representatives, particularly after general elections are held here and we end up with the novel, if unavoidable, situation of a parliament whose East Bank members are elected and whose West Bank members are appointed largely by their East Bank colleagues?

A parliament is a mechanism for representation. It is not, in itself, a guarantor of good government, public participation in political life or efficiency and honesty among public officials.

The National Consultative Council experience during the past six years is worth reconsidering. The NCC members demonstrated a high level of competence, education, experience and sensibleness that would be hard to match among any elected parliament anywhere in the world. But the NCC also functioned during a difficult period in which the quality of public services in Jordan might have deteriorated, as most dramatically demonstrated by public sector project delays and cost overruns running into the tens of millions of dinars, the commissioning of some very shoddy construction work, constant policy changes, and a general laxity in the running of the public sector. This is not, of course, the fault of the NCC, which was only a consultative body without powers either to punish or reward.

What was lacking was a system of accountability of public servants, the spenders of tax

revenues and the moulders of this country's future socio-economic strategy. It has been a weakness of the Jordanian system that good work is not always rewarded and bad work is not always punished. The proper council for a system of public accountability is the parliament, where the civil servants and appointed officials of the land can be held accountable for their actions before the representatives of the people of the land. It will be a big test of the new parliament whether or not it moves in this direction.

If, as we are told, the purpose of development, security, education, a liberal economic system and the other key aspects of Jordanian society is to improve the lot of the Jordanian individual, then one would expect the parliament to assert itself as the logical institutional guarantor of efficient, humane and honest public service.

More long-term con-

siderations for the new parliament will include the slightly more philosophical matter of whether or not an elected national assembly is the full embodiment of the people's thirst for political participation, or only its apex. Crucial in this respect is the control of money.

and the apportionment of fiscal powers among national and local authorities. Nothing engages the attention of people as money does, and it would probably be the single biggest prod to popular participation in government for the Amman government to gradually share fiscal powers with the five governorates and their smaller municipal units. It makes little sense for officials in Amman to decide on road and school projects in Maan or Mafrq. More logical by far is local responsibility for local fiscal decisions, by developing a system of regional government by which the officials of the five governorates are held directly accountable to their own people.

ple.

In effect, what Jordan will pass through during the coming years is the same thing the United States revolutionaries passed through during the period before 1776 and immediately after — a deep public debate about the purpose and form of government institutions designed to assert the fundamental supremacy of the individual as both the object and means of public order. It is true that Jordan already has a codified system of public life with its various institutions, such as the Prime Ministry, the Armed Forces, the civil service, the education system and the private economy, all under the aegis of a constitutional monarchy. But the thread that binds these individual units together and weaves them into a meaningful, durable whole remains vulnerable in Jordan today. This thread is the sense among individuals that they share in the decisions of state, that they can participate in ele-

cting public officials and then hold them accountable, at the end of the day, to a standard of morality, efficiency and logic that is reaffirmed every now and then by the representatives of the citizenry.

The Jordan of today is far different from the Jordan of the 1920s, when the constitution was first promulgated, or of the 1940s and 1950s, when it was changed in line with the establishment of the Kingdom.

In short, the reconvening of parliament should provide Jordan with an opportunity to review the broad range of issues related to public life, government, political participation and the relationship of the individual to the state. Only through such a sweeping, honest debate can Jordan aspire to set an example for a dazed Arab World that is trying simultaneously to identify the causes of its regression and chart a course for itself out of the darkness.

New York's 'Jewish press' — securing the Zionist rear

First of a two-part article

By H.J. Skutell

"There has never been any army which acted as humane as did the IDF in Operation Peace for Galilee. When one of our pilots saw civilians gathered around his target he refrained from bombing it. Our government ministers and army commanders can testify that every time maps were brought before us, showing plans for justified and necessary attacks in retaliation for the abhorrent murder of men, women and children, the first question I asked the military leaders was 'where are the civilians?' If the reply was 'too close to target' the map was removed from the table." — Menachem Begin, in his regular column in the Jewish Press, Aug. 6, 1982.

When a manpower shortage developed in Israel as a result of the call-up of civilian reservists needed for the June 6, 1982 invasion of Lebanon, the Israeli government knew where to turn for help. That summer the 'Jewish Press-sponsored Israel Recruitment Drive, still in effect, sent more than 700 volunteers to serve in Israel "on military installations, moshavim, and kibbutzim". Thus did the 30-year old Brooklyn-based newspaper reaffirm its commitment to Israel and Zionist expansionism.

Similar in format to New York's major tabloids the Post and Daily News, the over sixty-page English-language weekly is read throughout North America. In Israel and elsewhere. By addressing itself to all members of the household and to the totality of Jewish concerns, it acts as an insidiously effective vehicle for Zionist propaganda. Therein can be found financial tips, medical and nutritional advice, "singles' events, judiciously oriented cartoon strips, and exhaustive replies to questions on religious and dietary law. News stories deal almost exclusively with incidents of anti-Semitism, Nazi war criminals, and any developments bearing on the "security" of Israel. Interspersed with advertisements for "Yeshivot" and "Kosher" resorts are pictures of those being honoured for their fundraising on behalf of Zionist and non-Zionist organisations and institutions. More important are the photographs of "Jewish Press" management and staff greeting pro-Israel politicians, Israeli government emissaries, El Al officials, interviewing Major Haddad and posing with leaders of the Jewish Defence League (JDL). Clearly, the impression obtained is that Judaism and Zionism are synonymous.

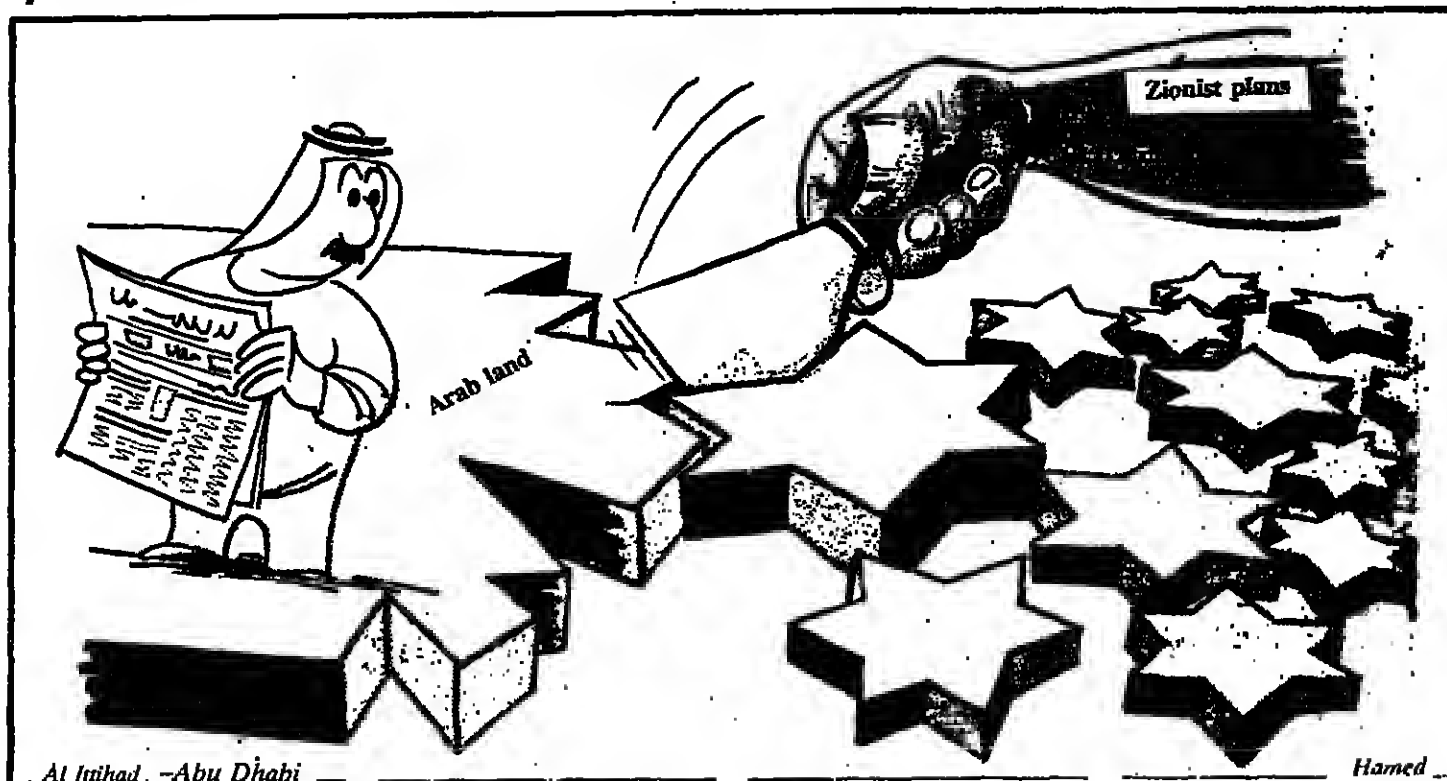
Unlike certain ultra-Orthodox "Hassidic" sects, which reject human agency in bringing about the "ingathering of the exiles", Klass's Orthodox writers believe the beginning of the "final redemption" and that the Messiah's arrival is, in large part, contingent on Israel's conforming, in both its spiritual life and physical extent, to the prescriptions of the Torah (comprising the so-called Old Testament and the interpretive commentaries of the post-Biblical Talmud). "There, in Eretz Israel, there will be a refuge for the Mountain of Zion as the surviving refugees (from the Holocaust) arrive and transform the secular into holiness," declares the Zionist and National Religious Party Knesset member Menachem Porush, quoting a revered Talmudic sage speaking in 1948.

"Final redemption"

Although its readership is

Unceasing war

Hence, the "Jewish Press" is



unabashedly sympathetic to extremist elements in Israel whose Torah-based chauvinism serves to accelerate the "final redemption." It is the "nationalists... who are the active participants in the evolution of a national prophecy, written over two thousand years ago," asserts the paper's Managing Director and Editor Rabbi Yehuda Schwartz. "From them will come nobility. From them will come honour. From them will come security."

"A Jewish State to anyone who understood the realities," writes columnist Rabbi Meir Kahane, "always meant an increasing war with Arabs who believe that the Land is theirs. Those who cannot bear the thought should make room for those that are prepared to grapple with it."

Indeed, before the building of the Third Temple, before the reconstitution of the Sanhedrin ("the only answer to those who speak of democracy and morality"), and before the "coming of Moshiach Tzidkeinu" (our Redeemer) — all of which the paper's contributors long to see happen "speedily and in our days" — Israel must establish its sovereignty within the entirety of Eretz Yisrael (the "Land of Israel") — that is, all of the territories in the Bible designated by God as the "eternal inheritance" of the "Jewish people". As the detested Israeli withdrawal from the remainder of the

Sinai approached, it was clear "without any shadow of doubt" to Israel's Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren, "that according to all rulings, the 'Rafiah' and 'Yamit' areas are part and parcel of the Torah boundaries of Eretz Yisrael, since they are located on the North Eastern side of the 'Wadi El Arish' (the true 'River of Egypt')."

Again, appropriate references were gleaned from Holy Writ to justify annexation of the Golan Heights and the anticipated Israeli invasion of Lebanon. One of the more thoroughgoing arguments was that presented, after the fact, by columnist Rav (Rabbi) S.T. Stern:

"Our Biblical and Talmudic studies indicate that at least some of Lebanon is within the Biblical boundaries of Canaan and that of the Golan, in the Bashan. The Bashan, which was originally annexed by the tribe of Menashe, had even more significance as a part of the Land of Israel than the parts occupied by Reuben and Gad (on the East Bank of the Jordan). The Bashan stretched south to north and from Mt. Hermon to the port city of Sidon, and Sidon is indeed the integral part of Canaan as stated explicitly in Parshat Noach (Genesis).... Sidon was the first-born son of Canaan and... the boundaries of Canaan stretched forth from Sidon until Azah (Gaza). There is constant reassurance,

moreover, that the series of wars engendered by this process of national self-renewal were "foretold" by the "Torah and its Prophets." What happens to Jews, submits Rabbi Abraham Besdin in his discussion of "covenantal (Jewish) history" as opposed to "universal (non-Jewish) history," "emanates from a divine promise, foretold about the future, rather than by events impelling from the past." Jewish history, the rabbi continues, "is pulled, as by a magnet, towards a glorious destiny; it is not pushed by antecedent causes."

Sense of nationality

As the Israelis were consolidating their hold on South Lebanon and besieging West Beirut, Rabbi Schwartz was cautioning readers that this was "merely a glimpse of things to come." Did not passages in Zecharia and the Talmud foresee that the "gates of Jerusalem (meaning its borders) will stretch forth until Damascus"? At the time of this writing, with Syria and Israeli forces continuing to confront each other in the Bekaa Valley, one cannot help wondering if the editor's so-called Prophetic "blueprint for the future of Israel" is more a product of utterly mundane powers in Jerusalem — leaked in advance to the accommodating opinion shapers on the "Jewish Press".

And it should not surprise anyone if Syria (backed by the Russian anti-G-d antagonists 'from the north', from whence all evil began for Israel) should be 'sucked into' the conflict sooner or later, necessitating a march on Damascus by the Israeli Defence Forces. This too shall come to pass.

It is well that the ethnic press, by its very nature, escapes the scrutiny of outsiders. In this way highly visible communal representatives make pronouncements in consonance with the goals and ideals espoused by the "host society", while less visible elements within that society, ethnic or religious group, relying for concealment on the arcane of their language and certain obscure ethnic conceits, may propagate quite contrary views among the membership. "Establishment" Jews can attend communal forums, occupy chairs in Jewish Studies at Catholic universities, initiate innovative mixed religious services, and generally proclaim American Jewry's devotion to liberal-democratic values, but Zionist ideologues know that a "Jewish" State depends for its continuing existence, on an und-

ying, ceaselessly reinvigorated sense of nationality and speciality among the Diaspora's constituents.

In his column "Expounding The Torah", Rabbi Abraham Stone reminds his readers that they, and only they, are the centerpiece of the divine order:

"Indeed, G-d expresses an intimate love to each and every Jew, as Bala-Schem-Tov (the founder of the Hassidic movement) teaches. Thus, the creation of the world — 'for the sake of the Jewish people' (Ber. 1:1, Rashi) — is not only for the sake of Klal Yisroel (the Jewish collectivity) but it is also intended for each individual (Jew). ... for this reason each Jew is required to say — 'for my sake the world was created' (Mishna, Sanhedrin 4:5). And in the same vein — 'Whoever saves one Jewish soul is regarded as having saved the entire world.' For, even if only one Jewish missing, there is something basic lacking in the entire creation."

Battle assimilation

The priority assigned in the Talmud to protecting Jewish life prompted another columnist, Dr. Chaim Zimmerman — identified "as one of the leading Talmudists and Torah philosophers of the day" — to revile the findings of the Commission of Inquiry into the Sabra and Shatila massacres, predicted as they were by "democracy and Jewish laws". The Torah, Zimmerman explains, "clearly differentiates between Jew and non-Jew in relation to society, government, morality, and crime and punishment." Consequently, no guilt can be attributed to either the Israeli army or its commanders for what the "Falangists did," since the former were preoccupied with a more lofty, Talmudically validated concern: "It could be that some Jewish individuals were not aware enough to be suspicious about what the Falangists would do. However, you cannot (on the basis of the Torah) accuse them legally, morally and conscientiously at a time when they were busy at war and put their lives at stake to save Klal Yisroel in Eretz Yisroel from the destruction and killing by the mechebim (terrorists)."

The writer is a Canadian teacher of Jewish background. He studied journalism at New York University, holds an M.A. in history from McGill and has lectured in political science at Concordia University in Montreal. He contributed this article to Middle East Perspective, New York.

New low in Franco-Libyan relations

By Dina Matar
Reuter

TRIPOLI — Libyan-French relations have gone into a steep decline in recent months due to foreign policy differences on almost every major global issue.

When France's Socialist President Francois Mitterrand took power in 1981 the strained links between the two countries seemed destined to improve.

But following disputes over Chad, Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war, France appears to have joined Israel and its allies as Libya's current favourite enemy.

"Down with imperialism and Zionism and its Western agents... We demand that Libya boycott all trade dealings with these countries, especially France," shouted delegates at a recent people's congress here.

Libya has 180 such congresses, through which its ordinary citizens can make their views known to

higher councils. And all over the country similar meetings were sending the same message, to be submitted to the General Congress (parliament) when it convenes in early February.

The state-run press extensively reported the proceedings and editorialists urged the government to boycott Western states, which they said were biased towards the Zionist enemy.

One diplomat here dismissed the issue lightly. "The Libyans are always calling for a boycott of one country or another," he said. "Whether these calls are officially endorsed is another matter."

But Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi later appeared to give his blessing to the anti-Paris initiative.

"France must change its policy," he told a press conference here. "Otherwise, our people will call for a boycott of all French interests... and this will be an economic disaster."

Relations hit a low last August

when France deployed 2,500 paratroopers in Chad to help President Hissene Habre fight off an offensive by Libyan-backed rebels.

Tripoli maintains that it has no troops in Chad, its southern neighbour, but Western diplomatic sources here estimate that some 5,000 Libyan soldiers are there.

In 1980 France withdrew its diplomats after its embassy in Tripoli was set on fire by demonstrators protesting over French military involvement in Africa.

More recently, Paris and Tripoli have been on opposite sides in their policy towards the Gulf war between Iraq and Iran.

Libya backs its fellow Islamic militant Iran, while France has supplied Iraq with military equipment including five super-sonic Mirage fighters and Exocet missiles, which Tehran considers a major threat to its oil installations.

Col. Qadhafi has also offered to put his troops at the disposal of

Syria's armed forces and of Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen fighting the Lebanese army.

France has contributed 2,000 men to the four-nation Peacekeeping Force in Lebanon, which Tripoli and Damascus have accused of propping up American interests in the region.

Bilateral trade relations have also deteriorated and Libya, once one of France's biggest arms customers, is said to be having trouble getting spare parts needed to maintain its Mirage fighters and other French-made military hardware.

Tensions have also been exacerbated by incidents like the Libyan detention of 37 French passengers on a French airliner for three days last October.

It offered no explanation of the move, though it was widely seen as intended to add weight to Libya's demand for the release of one of its nationals arrested in Paris on suspicion of murdering a Libyan exile in Milan in 1980.

U.S.- Canadian ocean dispute exacerbates fishing difficulties

By Joy Aschenbach

GLoucester, Mass. — Nine days fishing out on the wintry North Atlantic, the blue and white Mary Grace steamed into Gloucester Harbour in the middle of the night, her belly full of cod, haddock, flounder, and hake.

Capt. Nino Ciaramitaro has been dragging nets through those stormy waters for 32 years. "Fishing is all I know," he says. "I've been fishing since I was 13 in Sicily. My father was a fisherman, and my grandfather. I came here alone when I was 16 because my uncle was a Gloucester fisherman."

He's proud now to be the sole owner of one of the last of the wooden fishing vessels, a 100-foot side trawler. He's known as a high-liner, a captain who brings back some of the biggest catches.

One of world's richest

At daybreak the nearly 40,000 pounds from this trip were hoisted ashore. 1100 pounds at a time. Down in the hold, two rubber-boated crew members stabbed at the slippery fish with pitchforks, tossing them and the chunks of ice in which they were packed into canvas baskets.

Up and swinging onto the dock, the fish were dumped onto a rack, rapidly sorted by size, slapped into tubs, and carted off to be sold fresh in city markets.

This is the bounty of Georges Bank, the lure of fishermen for about 300 years and the graveyard of the early New England fleets. Still one of the world's richest fishing grounds, it is the focus of a maritime boundary dispute between people who are normally the best of neighbours, the United States and Canada. Their argument has reached the International Court of Justice at the

Hague.

Out off the coasts of both New England and Nova Scotia, Georges Bank is no place you can see. It is under water, a large oval sandy bank sitting on the edge of the continental shelf. Beyond it, the seabed drops off to the ocean deep.

Georges Bank is about 18 hours from here by fishing boat. Land is no longer in sight. You know you've reached Georges when the electronic navigational instruments in the pilot's house tell you you're there.

Once out there you fish day and night. "Maybe we sleep a couple or three hours at a time, that's all," says Bob Rose, the Mary Grace crew member who was tallying the catch as it came off the boat at the Empire Fish Company dock. When they're not dragging the bottom for fish — filling the net like a giant silk stocking, they're dressing fish on deck, sorting fish by species, icing fish over, packing fish into storage pens below, or mending fish nets.

Following the fish

"It was sloppy as hell out this trip. Terrible. Forty to 50-mile-an-hour winds," Rose reported. For the crew of seven, it's home for only two or three days, and then back out again — year round.

This captain does not like to miss fishing days. "When I came here in 1952 the ocean was full of fish. You could drop your net over the side almost anywhere and catch any kind of fish you wanted. Now days you have to keep looking around and moving around, go where the fish are," says Ciaramitaro.

"When you go out you don't know where you will end up — at Georges, Jeffreys, or south off Cape Cod or Nantucket. You go

where the news is." Out at sea Ciaramitaro picks up news by radioing other captains, friends who speak his language, Italian. "I ask where are you, catch any fish?"

Fishermen blame what they call the "Russian invasion" of the 1960s for depleting fish stocks off the New England coast. In those days places like Georges Bank were in international waters and bait for fishermen from every maritime nation of Europe, and even Asia. Dominated by the Russians, Germans, and Poles, these fishermen came in large boats that were sometimes accompanied by factory ships that could process and freeze fish at sea.

"It was nothing to see 500 ships out there at once. It looked as if every country in the world was here. One Russian boat could out-fish the whole fleet of Gloucester in one day," it seemed to Leo Sabato, a fisherman for 20 years and now an official of the Seafarers International Union here.

To stop the drain, in early 1977 both the United States and Canada extended their national jurisdiction over fishing out to 200 nautical miles offshore. U.S. fisheries scientists contend that the situation then was far too complex to blame only overfishing by foreign fleets. They add that, except for the Atlantic herring, fish stocks are recovering.

Jagged coastlines

While the new 200-mile limit solved one foreign problem, it provoked another, this time between the United States and Canada over where to draw the sea boundary between them. The geography of their jagged coastlines is at fault. The land boundary, on the Maine-New Brunswick border, hits the sea in the corner of a concavity, the Nova Scotian peninsula juts south of

that border. These features create a series of distorting effects offshore, causing the countries' 200-mile jurisdiction to overlap in some places.

As a result, 15,000 square nautical miles that take in part of the Gulf of Maine and the northeastern third of Georges Bank are in dispute. Until this is settled, fishing boats from both countries are permitted in these waters.

Meanwhile, as foreign fishing fleets disappeared from the horizon, U.S. fishermen faced the prospects of oil and gas drilling rigs looming up in their place.

Georges Bank was targeted as a potential valuable offshore resource in the federal programme to lease out sections of the outer continental shelf. But oil and fish do not mix, as far as fishermen are concerned. Teamed with environmentalists, they have fought the drilling from the start.

So far all eight exploratory wells in the Georges Bank region have turned out dry. None has been drilled there since September 1982. A proposal for more leasing was blocked in 1983 by a federal court injunction, and later cancelled. But another lease sale is being planned for spring 1984.

"Geologists don't expect to find another Saudi Arabia lying off the New England coast," says a U.S. government official. "Fish and fishermen are basically what this international court case is all about, and, of course, the issue of our territorial turf."

Living off Georges

For U.S. fishermen, Georges Bank is the prime spot in the Atlantic for cod, haddock, and sea scallops. The disputed northeastern part is important for scallops and as haddock spawning grounds. As a whole, scalloping from Georges Bank may put up to \$1 billion a year into the U.S. economy, when processing and retailing are included.

Georges Bank is an essential part of the livelihood of fishermen along the New England coast, especially those from the Massachusetts seaports of Gloucester, Boston, New Bedford, and Chatham. Scallopers from New Bedford "live off" Georges, catching nearly all their sea scallops there.

The fishing is good out there because of the bank's geologic past. "Where fish now swim, birds were once flying through the trees and mammoths and mastodons roaming the land," says geologist Kenneth O. Emery. Frowned legacy of the last great ice Age, Georges Bank was once a ridge on the edge of the coastal plain.

About 15,000 to 10,000 years ago, with rising sea levels, it took the shape of a peninsula. By about

8,000 to 7,000 years ago, it had become an island, which was eventually submerged. In some spots today, trees with naked branches stick up under water and entangle fishing nets.

Strong currents and the shallow water level above the bank, ranging from about 100 feet to 500 feet, make it rich in plankton and other nutrients that fish feed on. But shallowness and stormy seas are treacherous for fishermen.

From the first mention of this shallow shoal area, in a letter written by explorer Giovanni da Verrazano in 1524, the "danger of sailing there" has been noted. The name "S. George's Bank" first showed up on a manuscript map that was made for King James I of England about 1611.

The "bank" is shoal or plateau was probably named for St. George, the patron saint of England, whose name appears on a lot of places in that part of North America," says Barbara McOrliffe, map curator of Yale University Library.

Graveyard of Fleets

Although this name endured, minus the "saint" and apostrophe, the bank for part of its history also had a French name, "Mallebarre" or "difficult or bad bank." That more aptly described the plight of fishing fleets in the 18th and 19th centuries.

At the Gloucester Fishermen's Museum, among the display of nets, oilcloth slickers, sou wester hats, and gear from old schooners and dories, there is a list of fishing vessels lost between 1830 and 1863. More sank on Georges Bank than anywhere else off the New England coast.

There is an ocean between Georges Bank and the chamber of the International Court, where five judges, from France, Germany, Italy, Canada, and the United States, will decide its fate. With a stack of documents nearly three feet high already before them, the judges are scheduled to hear four to six weeks of oral arguments, starting sometime in 1984.

Why couldn't friendly neighbours settle their differences on their own shores? The two countries tried seriously to tackle the problem in 1977 by appointing special negotiators to work out a treaty. Proposed was a pair of treaties that would have covered both the management of fishing within the 200-mile limit and a plan for settling the boundary dispute.

In March 1979 the treaties were signed by both governments, but never ratified by the U.S. Senate. They ran into heavy opposition from the New England fishing industry, which objected to the



A catch of flounder is always prized by New England fishermen, such as skipper Marshall Alexander (left) and mate Wayne Crowley, who cast their nets into the waters of the Gulf of Maine and the Georges Bank. The lure of fishermen for about 300 years, the

teeming Georges Bank region of the North Atlantic is the focus of a maritime boundary dispute between the United States and Canada. (National Geographic photo)

quotas set on the harvest of sea loon.

Scallops were a main issue. "Seventy-four per cent of the catch was to go in Canada; 26 per cent to the United States, regardless of where the boundary would later be drawn. Who cares where the line is if the percentages are already set," says James Costakes of the New Bedford Seaford Council.

In 1981 the Reagan administration decided to separate the two issues and the Senate passed the U.S.-Canadian boundary arbitration treaty, which sent the dispute to the International Court.

Question of fairness

At the Hague, the United States, claiming that all of Georges Bank falls within its jurisdiction, is arguing that a natural boundary is formed north of the bank by the deep Northeast Channel. Canada, contending it is entitled to the northeastern part of the bank, says that the line should be equidistant between each country's shores.

Since the controversy began, both countries have stepped up their claims against each other. Canada now argues that protruding Cape Cod and Nantucket Island should not be counted as

part of the U.S. shore when drawing the equidistant line; the United States has pushed its line in the Gulf of Maine closer to the Canadian coast.

Each country insists that its line is the only proportionately fair way to divide the sea's resources, and each cites international law precedents.

There are potentially about 200 similar situations around the world, as one country after another, as recognised by the new Law of the Sea Treaty, has extended its economic jurisdiction 200 miles out to sea, and encountered a competing claim from a neighbour. Canada and the United States share three other maritime boundaries that are still unsettled.

The United States points to decisions in other cases in which the equidistant-line argument lost when special circumstances were involved. Canada cites a decision to support its contention that disproportionate weight would be given to minor geographical features if Cape Cod and Nantucket were used in drawing the equidistant line.

Fishing tradition

Both sides invoke the fishing

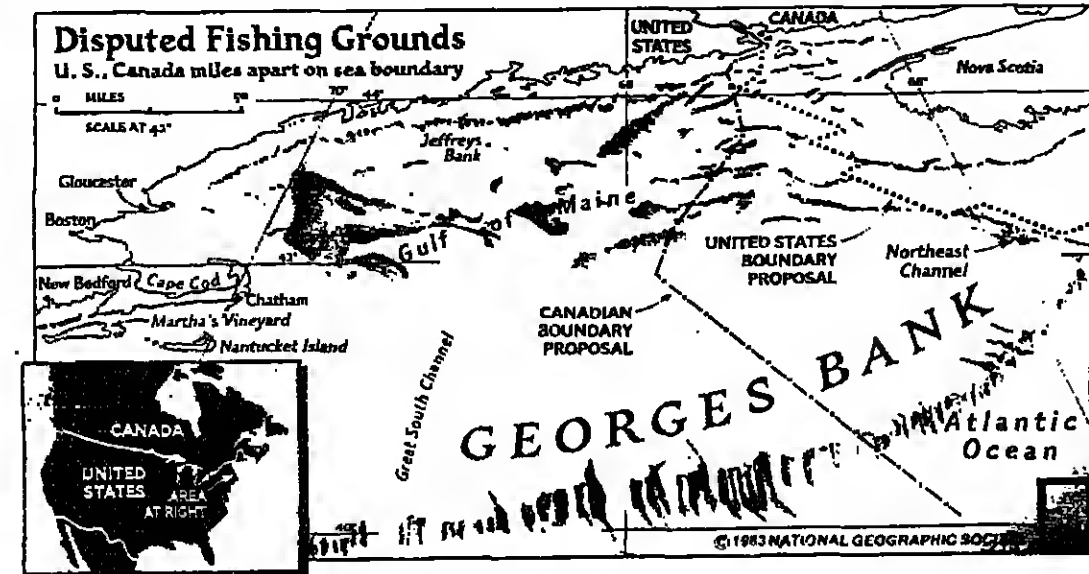
tradition on Georges Bank. The United States insists that the bank was the almost exclusive domain of American fishermen until the foreign fleets arrived in the late 1950s. The Canadians over post-World War II newcomers, according to the U.S.

Canada points out that scallop fishing on the northeastern portion of the bank has been the main source of livelihood for the people of southwestern Nova Scotia for at least a generation, and that Canadians have fished the banks since the mid-19th century.

Both sides agreed in the treaty that the line drawn by the five judges would be final. If the court case proceeds as expected, by the end of 1984 a maritime boundary should be out there somewhere.

Although American fishermen hope that it will be the U.S. line, one-time Gloucester fisherman Sabato observes: "If it were up to the fishermen themselves, we would keep the waters open between the two countries. We got along with the Canadians. Historically we've fished in each other's waters and helped each other out. The only war we had is who could catch the most fish."

— National Geographic news feature



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McEnroe beats Lendl to win 2nd Masters title

NEW YORK (R) — John McEnroe ended Ivan Lendl's two-year reign as Grand Prix Masters Tennis Champion here Sunday when he routed the Czechoslovak 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 and regained the crown himself.

The victory virtually assured McEnroe of being named 1983 World Champion by a three-man International Tennis Federation (ITF) panel.

In a near-flawless, virtuoso performance, McEnroe avenged a devastating straight sets defeat by Lendl in last year's final and thwarted the Czechoslovak's bid to match Ilie Nastase's unprecedented haul of three Masters titles in the early 1970s.

McEnroe, ranked first in the world ahead of Lendl, played what may have been his best indoor match ever — and one of the best of his career — in an overwhelming Lendl on a synthetic carpet on which the Czechoslovak is virtually invincible.

McEnroe, who won the 1979 Masters — his first major title — was awesome in every facet of his game before a capacity crowd of more than 18,000 at Madison Square Garden.

Even McEnroe conceded that he had rarely played as he squared the head-to-head series with Lendl at 8-8.

He never lost his wicked twist

service and hammered home seven aces. At the net, the American was supreme, cutting off Lendl's ground strokes for outright winners, many of them acrobatic returns.

And he was virtually unerring from the baseline as he deftly varied the pace of his own ground strokes, interspersing them with occasional drop-shot winners, and keeping Lendl off-balance during much of the one hour 52 minutes final.

Last year, Lendl had overwhelmed the Wimbledon champion with the ferocity of his serve and ground strokes. But on Sunday he could not do that, as McEnroe returned service brilliantly and usually anticipated Lendl's punishing ground strokes.

In fact, McEnroe permitted Lendl to reach break-point only three times, once in each set.

McEnroe said he felt his service and not play were the keys to his victory — along with his behaviour.

"I served very well and my touch at the net was very good," he said. "The idea was to keep him

off balance," he added.

McEnroe questioned a few calls, but apart from throwing a ball into the net in anger in the third set, kept his notorious temper in check.

"I was actually inspired by the crowd when they yelled 'super-brat' and other things at me," said McEnroe. "I told myself that I wasn't going to let that kind of thing bother me. And today it inspired me."

"I think the only time I played any better was when I beat Connors and Borg in Dallas in 1979," he said.

Lendl, in his fourth successive Masters final, had no excuses. "He was serving very well and getting in a high percentage of his first serves," he said. "He ran me around a lot and pushed me with his volley. I was getting to the ball late and he was pressuring me all the time."

McEnroe received \$100,000 and Lendl \$60,000.

Later, McEnroe and regular partner Peter Fleming beat Tomas Smid and Pavel Slozil of Czechoslovakia 6-2, 6-2 in the doubles final. It was their sixth straight success in the event.

The Americans shared \$34,000 and Smid and Slozil, winners of last Sunday's World Doubles Championship in London, \$16,000.



John McEnroe scores overwhelming victory over Ivan Lendl to win his second Masters title.

Netherlands to make bid for 1992 Olympic Games

AMSTERDAM (R) — The Netherlands Olympic Committee said Monday it is planning a bid to stage the 1992 summer Olympic Games in either Amsterdam or Rotterdam.

It will receive separate initial plans for the games from the two largest Dutch cities within the next two weeks, committee officials said.

But they added a joint effort by Amsterdam and Rotterdam — rivals in many aspects of Dutch life — might be possible, although under the Olympic Charter only one can make a formal bid.

Amsterdam and Rotterdam are only 60 kilometres apart in one of the world's most densely populated areas, which also includes the cities of The Hague, Haarlem and Utrecht.

The region's excellent communications by sea, air and land with the rest of Europe as well as its existing sporting facilities make it a good choice for the games. Dutch officials believe. It is also a wealthy area, although government support would almost certainly be needed to finance the

games. Applications to stage the 1992 games have to be made to the International Olympic Committee by 1986.

A number of other cities around the world have expressed interest in hosting the 1992 games. They include Barcelona, Nice, Melbourne, New Delhi and London.

If either Rotterdam or Amsterdam were to stage the games, some new sporting arenas would probably have to be built. But facilities in nearby Dutch cities could also be used, since the modern games usually cover a wide area.

Amsterdam hosted the games in 1928 but some renovation would be needed in its Olympic stadium, which holds 65,000 but is only partially roofed. The city's football team Ajax play their major matches there.

Amsterdam already has an Olympic quality rowing course.

Rotterdam has a fairly new 58,000-capacity stadium where Ajax's rivals Feyenoord play. It also has the covered Ahoy stadium, with 6,000 seats, where cycling is staged.

Amsterdam officials said an Olympic village could be built in nearby Almere, a new town built on reclaimed land. It was designed to relieve congestion in Amsterdam, and any Olympic housing could be converted for family use after the games.

Officials from Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Almere will meet the Dutch Olympic Committee this month to discuss a bid.

Narracot stuns Carl Lewis

OSAKA, Japan (R) — Australian Paul Narracot stunningly beat triple world champion Carl Lewis of the United States in the 60 metres dash at the international indoor athletics meeting here Monday.

Narracot led from the start to win in 6.62 seconds from Lewis, who took the 100 metres, long jump and 4 x 100 metres relay golds at last year's inaugural World Championships in Helsinki.

Navratilova's winning streak ends

OAKLAND, California (R) — Hana Mandlikova ended Martina Navratilova's 54-match winning streak Sunday night by beating the world's number-one ranked player 7-6, 3-6, 6-4, in the final of a \$151,000 women's tennis tournament.

The seventh-seeded Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia thrust her fist high in the air after the stirring victory, then buried her head in a towel at court-side.

Navratilova's winning streak was just short of Chris Evert Lloyd's 1974 mark of 56 straight wins.

"I went down fighting," Navratilova said of the two-hour match, which featured spectacular play by both players. "I didn't lose it. She won it. Now, I'm trying to get used to the feeling of losing — it really hurts."

Mandlikova earned \$30,000 for her triumph, while Navratilova picked up \$15,000.

The victory was particularly sweet for Mandlikova, 21, who after two years without winning a final has now captured two tournament titles in as many weeks.

A controversial out-call on a Navratilova volley in the ninth

game of the last set gave Mandlikova a crucial 31-15 lead and appeared to upset the Czechoslovak expatriate.

With the aid of rousing, blistering forehands, Mandlikova turned the advantage into the set's only service break. Serving in the 11th game, Mandlikova rushed the net repeatedly and forced Navratilova into backhand errors to gain her first win over Navratilova after seven straight losses dating back to 1981.

In the first set Mandlikova showed a determination and composure that rallied the crowd behind her. She fought off three consecutive set points in the tie-

breaker and reeled off five points in a row to take the tiebreaker 8-6.

The quality of shot-making was high in the opening set, despite inconsistent serving on both sides. The set saw six service breaks.

Navratilova broke twice in the second set and held her own service to even the match.

However, Mandlikova quickly revived in the third set and in the fourth game she came back from 1-40 on her serve and held for the rest of the match.

"People were beginning to think she couldn't be beaten, but she's human. We've always had close matches," Mandlikova said.

Mahre twins disqualified over number mix-up

PARPAN, Switzerland (R) — American Steve Mahre had victory snatched from his grasp Monday in a World Cup slalom which turned into an Alpine comedy of errors.

Both he and his look-alike twin brother, Phil, were disqualified

after completing the first leg wearing each other's numbers.

Steve had clocked the fastest time in the opening run, but officials and spectators thought it was brother Phil racing.

Steve was also fastest overall, but final victory went to Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg with a combined time of one minute 47.19 seconds, 0.29 seconds slower than the American.

The twins were allowed to compete in the second leg only after the American team had lodged a protest against disqualification.

Officials said a decision would be made after the second leg, but elimination seemed inevitable even as Steve was scorching to his would-be victory in the 64-gate second run.

Soviet school specialises in training Olympic reserves

By Lilia Kovaleva

MOSCOW — The Central School of Top Sports Skill, one of the best sports schools in the USSR, is situated in Taganka, an oldest district of Moscow. The school was set up 40 years ago on the basis of two training groups — a skiing and a shooting one.

At present it has eight sections — boxing, fencing, cycling (track and road races), canoeing, table tennis, diving, synchronised swimming and weight lifting.

The School of Top Sports Skill specialises in training the Olympic reserve. This means that each adolescent, who enrolls at it, must have a gift for sport.

Every year over 600 boys and girls enroll at the school. Practice has shown that only ten or fifteen children out of the 150 who are admitted to the school at the age of six master the whole programme by the last year of training. The causes of this are many

— expulsion from the school because of bad marks, the choice of a more interesting occupation by the child, the difficulty of combining the studies at two schools simultaneously — the general and the sports, and others. All the coaches of the school, who number more than 100, have a higher education, and most of them are former sportsmen.

For instance, Lev Segalovich, many-time champion of the USSR in boxing and Merited Trainer of the USSR, has groomed champion of the 20th Olympics Vyacheslav Lemeshev. Silver medalist of the 21st Olympics Alexander Koshkin has been reared by Merited Trainer of the USSR Boris Grekov. Champions of the 8th USSR Summer Spartakiad in fencing in the team scoring Yevgeny Tsukhlo (sabre) and Valery Khendoga (epee) have been also trained at the school. Nikolai Kovsh, who ranked second in cycling sprint at the 1983 USSR Spartakiad, still trains at this school under Vladimir Leonov. The training sessions are held in the Olympic arenas of Moscow — at the swimming pool of the Olympic sports complex, the velodrome in Krylatskoye, the sports halls of the Olympic Village, the Children's Sports Palace, and the Luzhniaki arenas, which the school rents for its groups.

The expenditures are shouldered by the Public Health Main Administration of the Moscow City Executive Committee of People's Deputies.

"It is not a secret that we certainly cannot admit all the children who want to go in for sport seriously," says Erina Reznikova, a basketball player in her competition days and now deputy director of the School of Top Sports Skill.

"That is why our coaches see very many young athletes in order to select the most gifted ones."

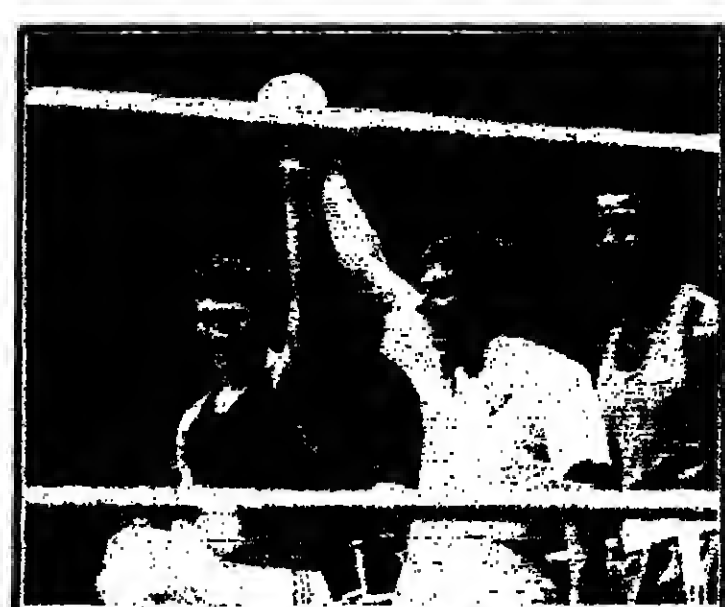
They seek for talents at the general and sports schools, in the 'keep-fit' groups, and during competitions. Information about the selection competition at the school is widely circulated through radio, television and the press.

"Children attend the training sessions after their lessons at the general school. This is a kind of an extended-day group — a form which has become quite popular in the Soviet Union, but in which children go in for sports seriously."

Already during the first year of training at the school, the children train for 1.5-2 hours a day, and the older children — for 3-4 hours. The 6-7-year-old children take up an initial general physical fitness course with due account of the specifics of the sport in which they are going to specialise. At the age of 11-12 most of the trainees receive the title of "Master of Sport of the USSR."

"The process of rejuvenation is now taking place in many sports," Erina Reznikova says. "That is why we sometimes encounter difficulties in choosing the necessary equipment and gear. For instance, where can we find a kayak or a canoe for a boy aged 10? The industry does not keep pace with our demands but we hold the view that the absence of equipment for children is a temporary phenomenon and is, in effect, the sole difficulty in the practice in our work."

"The parents' committee gives constant help to the school. The parents' concern and attention are seen in all spheres, for example, in the work with those who have poor marks in general subjects. The curriculum of this school is the same as at other schools of the Soviet Union. But the youngsters frequently go to camp training sessions or to other cities. For this reason, they receive individual assignments and have a chance to study additionally with their teachers in order to avoid gaps in their general knowledge. Both the coaches and the parents keep a watchful eye of this."



Alexander Koshkin (left), silver medalist at the 21st Olympics is a product of the training system at the Central School of Top Sports Skill in the Soviet Union.

"The coaches and the parents maintain very close contacts. The parents directly participate in organising the summer camps where 60 per cent of the school's pupils spend their summer vacations. Sometimes they even work as tutors during their summer leaves."

"In summer the trainees of the school spend usually 30-45 days at the camps. In 1983 the school organised thirteen camps, among them nine in the Baltic area, three in the Ukraine, and one in the Moscow Region."

"Children are taken to the best Soviet recreation zones with good sports facilities, such as Alushta on the Black Sea, Palanga on the Baltic coast, and picturesque places near Kiev and Moscow. Our young water-lifers have a rest and train at one of the best Olympic bases in the USSR, situated in Alushta. Traffic is not so intensive in the Baltic area as it is near Moscow, and this allows our cyclists to effectively train there. The new sports halls in the Baltic

area are sized 32m by 24m, which is ideal for young fencers. In summer the canoeists train on the water reservoirs where there is no navigation."

"As a rule, sports training ends together with the finishing of the general school, but groups of further improvement of sports skills have been functioning at the school for the past few years. For example, Olympic medalist in boxing Alexander Koshkin, who finished the School of Top Sports Skill in 1976, continues to train under his coach Grekov."

"Every two-three months the trainees of the school take part in the championships of their sections. The school championships are held at the beginning of the season, during the winter vacations and at the end of the year. The latter are an examination for passing into a senior group. The annual championships of Moscow and of the USSR are held for boys and girls within their age groups. The trainees of the school take part in international competitions, such as the Druzhba (friendship) contests for athletes of the socialist countries, in the world and European junior and youth championships, and in international matches."

"The contacts of our school with the sports schools of foreign countries, first of all of the socialist ones, are a major element in shaping the characters of the future top-class athletes," Reznikova goes on to say. "For instance, our contacts with the Central Sports School of Budapest (Hungary) have become traditional. Competitions in canoeing, boxing, cycling and table tennis are held on the territory of either Hungary or the USSR each year. Such meets enable the colleagues from the socialist countries to find new forms of work with future champions. And those who can study and want to study, who seriously and attentively master the experience of their coaches and rivals, can reach the Olympic standards."

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Public outcry over Swedish aid cut

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sweden's foreign aid will fall below 1 per cent of the country's Gross National Product (GNP) this year for the first time since 1975, reversing one of the traditions of which Swedes were proud.

The government says the fall, which has dismayed a nation long used to being one of the world's most generous donors, is needed to reduce this year's budget deficit.

Although the government says the aid budget has been frozen, there has in fact been a cut as the figure does not compensate for inflation nor the fall of the crown against the dollar.

What has particularly stirred public opinion is that the fall came into effect under the Social Democratic Party, which had long made the 1 per cent aid target a sacred principle.

At first glance, the drop might not seem dramatic.

Sweden will still be setting aside 0.93 per cent of its GNP for aid, which is far more than many much richer nations.

But churchmen and opposition parties consider the cut a betrayal of Sweden's obligations to the world's poor.

Sweden's aid programme has become a lifeline for some African countries.

Last year, Swedish foreign aid amounted to 6.34 billion crowns (\$910 million) and represented just over 1 per cent of GNP. This year the figure will be frozen.

"We are worried that this could have grave consequences. What makes it particularly painful is that Sweden had until now been one of the few Western countries not to have cut aid to the developing world," said the Angolan ambassador to Stockholm, Mr. Garcia Vaz Contreras.

Mr. Gosta Edgren, secretary of state in charge of aid, told Reuters: "The sole reason for freezing aid is that all government departments have had to make cuts to contain the budget deficit (set at 92 billion crowns — \$11.5 billion)."

Mr. Edgren recognises that the freeze has been an unpopular decision among the voluntary groups that make Sweden such an aid-conscious country.

Sweden's Lutheran bishops appealed to Prime Minister Olof Palme to save the 1 per cent target and some leading churchmen staged a pre-Christmas fast in protest.

Dropping the target clearly cut Sweden's moral conscience to the quick. Asked about the outcry, Mr. Edgren said in an interview that it had to be traced to a sense of Protestant obligation.

Liberal opposition leader Mr. Bengt Westerberg, in a letter to

Mr. Palme, said because Swedes lived in peace, freedom and prosperity they had an obligation to those who were worse off.

75 % of Swedes favour foreign aid

A recent survey commissioned by the Swedish International Development Authority showed that 75 per cent of Swedes favoured foreign aid, an increase of 4 per cent over last year.

No political party in Sweden would, for instance, dare to campaign on an anti-aid platform, as in Denmark.

In the recent election campaign, the Danish Progressive Party ran a film showing a black man puffing a cigar beside a limousine marked "present from Denmark" and promised it would prevent aid being wasted if it came to power.

Danish aid in 1983 represented 0.73 per cent of GNP, or just over the United Nations target and the Nordic countries have traditionally headed the league of donor countries.

Mr. Edgren, who is confident the 1 per cent target will be restored next year, said the most drastic effect of the freeze would be on contributions to international aid programmes.

In terms of dollars, there has in fact already been a 30 per cent drop in Swedish aid contributions since 1980 and it is bodies like UNICEF, the U.N. Children's Fund, on which the blow has fallen hardest.

Half of Sweden's bilateral aid goes to Africa, with Tanzania as the biggest recipient.

Sweden is also the largest source of funds for humanitarian aid to SWAPO, the guerrilla organisation fighting for the independence of South African-occupied Namibia, as well as South Africa's banned African National Congress (ANC).

Much of the good will Sweden enjoys in the Third World was built up through the aid it provided to African liberation movements in the 1960s. Mr. Edgren thinks there is no danger of it being lost through the freeze, which will anyway not affect aid to SWAPO and the ANC.

Because of the oil crisis, the international debt problem and deteriorating terms of trade, aid is now providing up to 50 per cent of some recipient countries' investment funds.

"We simply cannot cut aid because some of the countries would simply collapse," said Mr. Edgren.

Already, Sweden has told Guinea-Bissau that its exchange rate is out of line — something which in the past donor countries have left to bodies like the International Monetary Fund.

Gandhi demands cuts to control inflation

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Monday moved to control a fresh surge in India's inflation rate by ordering her ministries to cut all unproductive expenses by 3 to 5 per cent.

She also said in a letter to ministers that she was setting up a committee of senior civil servants to suggest measures to control prices and to ensure all essential commodities were available through better management of food stocks, a government spokesman said.

The anti-inflationary measures were announced within hours of a nationwide broadcast by Mrs. Gandhi Sunday night in which she said she was conscious of hardships suffered by low income groups because of rising prices.

India's annual inflation rate is officially estimated at 9.4 per cent, but recent increases in the price of coal, milk and foodstuffs are expected to push the rate into double figures.

Food price rises are causing concern to the 66-year-old premier, who must call a general election within the next 12 months.

Last week a panel of senior economists and planners told her in a report the government must drastically reduce unproductive expenses and channel investment towards the self-employed and rural projects to ease inflationary pressure and growing unemployment.

An official spokesman said the

change rate was the largest ever given by the IMF. It also was the biggest loan in history except for the \$4.52 billion that Saudi Arabia advanced to the IMF itself in 1981-82.

The acceptance of the IMF's conditions for the loan triggered a national furore in India. Opposition parties, describing the credit as a "sellout," said it would weaken India's self-reliance and give foreign interests a stranglehold on the country's economy.

The conditions are a traditional part of IMF lending and they are normally kept secret. They usually required the borrowing country to cut government spending, especially on subsidies, and relax import controls.

Mrs. Gandhi said she had kept her "promise" that acceptance of the loan would not mean the "slightest deviation from our basic economic and social policies."

She said India's balance of payments had improved considerably since the loan because of

loan to pay its rising oil import bill, which it said had upset its balance of payments. Since then, domestic oil production has risen from 10.5 million tonnes to an all-time record of 26 million tonnes.

Because of growing oil production, India is expected to save \$1.2 billion in fiscal year 1983-84 ending March 31. Oil imports in the last fiscal year totalled \$4.6 billion.

India drew 900 million SDRS

(\$928 million) in 1981-82, 1,800 million SDRS (\$1.24 billion) after March 1983 from the IMF.

Under the terms of the loan, India will have 4 years from now to start repaying it. The last payments would be due about 1994.

About half the credit was lent at a floating rate of interest which is close to the rates charged on world markets. The other half of the loan bears interest at 6.25 per cent a year.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The oncoming full moon brings you a good chance to handle whatever problems you have concerning home, family, property or possessions. Think in terms of accomplishments.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can make headway with your plans for home and family at this time. Invite bigwigs in for good purposes and gain your aims.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Several talks with partners can increase production and bring greater success. Plan to spend more time with close ties.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A day when you can find the right way to add to assets, property and make repairs, also. Confer with a financial expert.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Make any improvements to your appearance that are necessary and be more sure of yourself. Get better results.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You have to do more thinking today so that you can formulate the right plan for greater success in the future.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Sit back a while and plan just how to gain the goals that mean a great deal to you. Get into action with success following.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get into any civic work that appeals to you and show your ability at it. Add to efficiency at your work and make more money.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be sure of your capabilities before you try to start any new projects and have sufficient backing. Have all facts and figures ready.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Cement better relations with both creditors and debtors and make the future easier. Pay attention to your loved ones.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Any contracts you enter into today should last for quite a time to come. This is especially true in any public work.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get into projects that you really like since you are never happier than when

hugely at work. Come to better terms with co-workers. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get your work done early so that you have time for pleasure and sports that you really like. Show affection for loved one.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will mull over a problem until it is nicely solved. You would do well to give a fine definitive education so that the most can be made of this quality and much success realized during the lifetime.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you! 1984, The McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

Recovery boosts commodity prices

LONDON (R) — Strengthening economic recovery in the industrialised West and Japan has brought a glow to world commodity markets, where prices are rising, and signs of relief from the hard-pressed Third World.

Economists and commodity dealers say price prospects are brightening because the economic growth seen most strongly in the United States is expected to broaden and world supply and demand in various commodities are better balanced.

Yet little more than a year ago, prices for materials ranging from tin to sugar were the lowest in real terms since World War II. Third World nations saw their export earnings plunge following the previous price peaks in the mid-1970s.

Many commodities, the raw materials that fuel industry and are turned into food, come from the developing world where a single product sometimes controls a nation's prosperity.

However, prices are notoriously variable, depending on the world's economic health, the weather or political action.

For the present, the prices of non-oil materials are on the rise, but the dealers and economists say the relief from the surpluses that hit prices in the past might be only short-lived.

Nigeria's military takeover and surging tea prices have catapulted commodities into unusual prominence lately.

Britons worried

A sudden spurt in tea prices has become a major irritant for those who drink it, particularly in Britain where tea is the national beverage.

Action by the Indian government to ban the export of certain types of tea to cater for rising home consumption has squeezed world supplies and forced prices to record highs.

Brokers said prices had almost doubled in a year and predicted they would go higher before peaking.

Nigeria's troubles coupled with the prospects of a shortfall between cocoa production and consumption because of last year's drought and hush fires in West Africa have pushed prices to their highest levels for 5 years.

And coffee prices have been strong enough to cause the International Coffee Organisation to

Poor prospects for tin

Dealers are anticipating higher copper prices in the early part of the year.

However, prospects for tin remain poor, because of huge stocks worldwide, and the International Tin Council has already decided to retain export limits on producer countries as part of its measures to support prices.

Nickel, which recorded a 43 per cent price rise in the first quarter of 1983, and tin are largely dependent on the world steel industry and that has shown few signs of recovery.

Overall, analysts say commodities should consolidate the gains they made in 1983, but relief from surpluses might be only temporary and depend largely on the continuation of supply controls, particularly pricing agreements.

Sugar prices may plummet

Long-running talks on a new sugar agreement between producers and importers have so far failed to provide an accord and economists say unless an effective deal is secured prices could plummet to unprecedented lows.

But it is a different story with pepper.

The spice that was a precious commodity in past centuries is surging in price because of a shortage and people are likely to have to pay twice as much to season their food this year as they did last.

Peanuts

WHY CAN'T I WEAR THIS SHIRT TO SCHOOL?



AND I WANNA WEAR MY BOOTS! WHY CAN'T I WEAR MY BOOTS?



I SUPPOSE YOU WANT ME TO WEAR HUMAN CLOTHES!



I SUPPOSE YOU WANT ME TO WEAR HUMAN CLOTHES!



Mutt 'n' Jeff

YOU CALL THIS A HAMBURGER ON ROLL?



WELL, I DON'T TASTE ANY HAMBURGER YET!



I STILL DON'T SEE ANY MEAT HERE!



TRY ANOTHER BITE!



Andy Capp

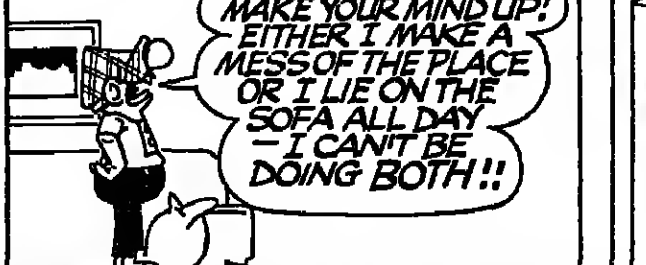
NAG NAG NAG



NAG NAG NAG



MAKE YOUR MIND UP! EITHER I MAKE A MESS OF THE PLACE OR I LIE ON THE SOFA ALL DAY - I CAN'T BE DOING BOTH!!



THE BETTER HALF

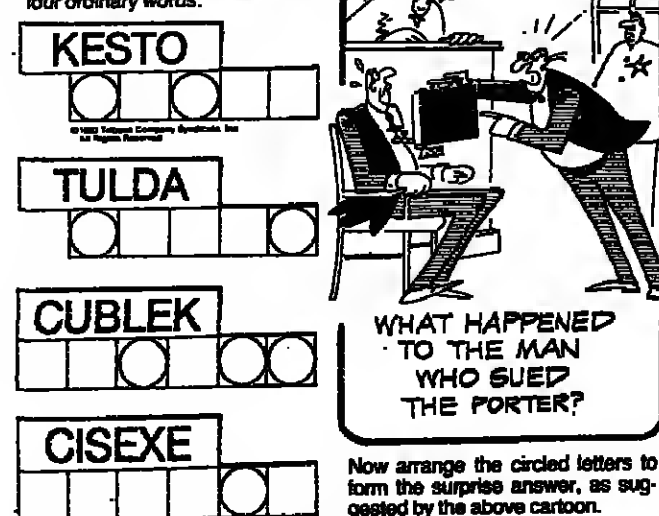
By Harris



"Stanley, did you have problems with the cleaner... or did you intentionally give our a carpet a punk hairdo?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



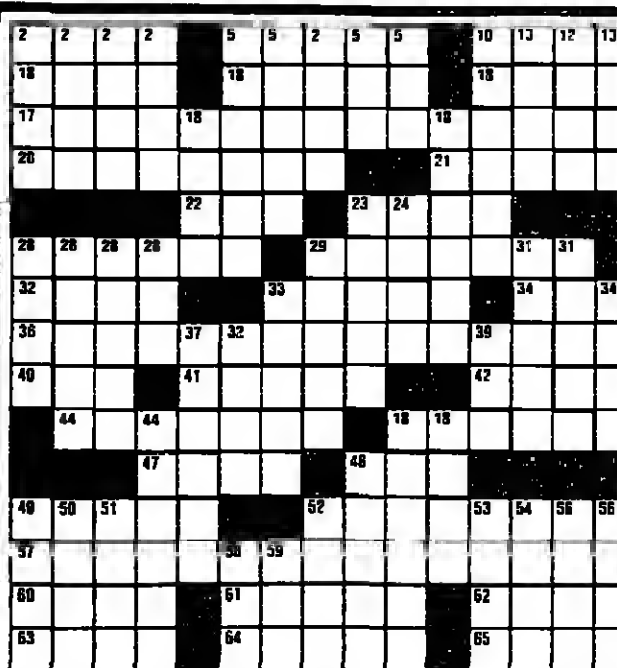
Answer here: HE [] [] [] [] HIS [] [] [] [] (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SWOON GRIMY ENTIRE MANAGE Answer: Could be instrumental in a marriage — THE ORGANIST

THE Daily Crossword

by Alfio Micci

ACROSS	33 Texas	60 Dad's sister	28 Lodge
1 Llama land	athletha	61 Emulala the	member
5 "— lovely as a tree"	34 See 22A	Piped Piper	29 Ending for Roman or arab
10 Tease	36 Expression	62 Porgy	30 United
14 Fusses	plan goes wrong	63 Fury	31 Gossipy woman
15 Before the present	40 Adjective suffix	64 Sprinter	33 Stage whisper
16 Biblical preposition	41 Troy	65 Checks	35 Wind instrument
17 Is treated fairly	42 Bone: pret.		37 Smaller section, for short
20 Vast	43 Small		38 Long, long time
21 Sealed	45 Group of		44 Property
22 Poetic preposition	47 — die		45 Damands
23 — yourself	48 Hatchet		46 Steuth
25 Beaver or squirrel	49 Diacamment		48 Way to agency
29 Mundane	52 Chicken Little		9 Mail da —
32 Seed covering	57 Got avian		10 Anderson the actress
			11 Lulu
			12 Photocopy
			13 Sacred
			18 Prayer
			19 Newspaper
			23 Fact
			24 Odd, in the highlands
			25 Notad physicist
			26 Ape
			27 Kitchen gadget
			50 Greenish-blue
			51 Chanted
			52 Swiss stream
			53 Has to be of 1A
			54 Native
			55 Ticket end
			56 Cooking measures: abbr.
			58 Tokyo, once
			59 Moming mist



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Gromyko in Stockholm for talks

STOCKHOLM (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived here Monday for talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during a conference on reducing the risks of war in Europe.

The aim of the 35-nation conference, opening Tuesday, was to create confidence between countries in the interests of peace.

Mr. Gromyko said in a brief airport statement.

He said it was too early to predict the results of the gathering, called the Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE), but the Soviet Union would do all it could to achieve a positive outcome.

His talks with Mr. Shultz on Wednesday will be the first between the foreign ministers of the two superpowers since last September, when they had an icy encounter in the aftermath of the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner.

Their talks on Wednesday are the highlight of the opening week of a 35-nation conference on ways of curbing the risks of war in Europe. A U.S. official said in London

where Mr. Shultz has been meeting British officials that he may urge Mr. Gromyko to begin a U.S.-Soviet thaw by returning to European force reduction talks in Vienna.

The Stockholm conference will focus on steps to widen obligations on the NATO and Warsaw Pact alliances, in force since the 1975 European Cooperation Accord, to give advance details of military manoeuvres.

But the Shultz-Gromyko meeting, and other talks the Soviet foreign minister will hold with Western ministers, will dominate the first week of the conference.

Moscow on right track

In London Mr. Shultz said Monday the Soviet Union was on the right track in proposing a ban on chemical weapons in Europe but did not go far enough.

Mr. Shultz, sounding a conciliatory tone on the eve of the 35-nation European Disarmament Conference in Stockholm, said a ban should not just be confined to Europe but should cover the whole world.

He told a news conference before leaving for Stockholm and a meeting later this week with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko that he was delighted the Kremlin was interested in seeing Europe free of chemical weapons.

"Why confine it to Europe?" Mr. Shultz added. "I think they (the Soviet Union) are on the right track. But the right track is to ban chemical and biological weapons everywhere."

"Ban their production, ban their possession, ban their use," Mr. Shultz said. The Soviet Union had been involved in the use of chemical weapons in recent years and this had been convincingly documented by the United States.

The Soviet proposal last week was seen by some Western diplomats as a propaganda play ahead of the Stockholm conference to show Moscow's readiness to pursue the cause of peace.

after suspending talks on curbing nuclear arms.

Mr. Shultz was cautious about any thaw in relations between the two superpowers, reminding reporters: "It takes two to thaw."

He said the United States was approaching the Stockholm conference in a constructive spirit and he hoped the Soviet Union would do the same.

The secretary of state declined to go into detail on the issues. U.S. officials made clear they were seeking a broad dialogue on a range of issues, not just arms control which they felt should not be allowed to dominate East-West discussions.

"It is important to stress not only the differences we have but also the responsibilities we have," Mr. Shultz added. "And we believe those include the responsibility to undertake a constructive dialogue, if that is possible."

Mr. Shultz rejected a suggestion that President Reagan was now taking a more conciliatory approach towards Moscow to boost his re-election prospects. "This is not a question of helping or hurting President Reagan in an election year," he said.

Nicaragua to hold elections in 1985

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua's Sandinist government has announced plans for 1985 elections with a role for parties opposed to the leftist administration at the heart of the crisis in Central America.

The proposal unveiled Saturday by the ruling National Sandinist Liberation Front (FSLN) received a mixed reaction Sunday from Nicaragua's political parties.

A spokesman for one of the opposition groups highly critical of Sandinist rule described the move as "a firm step towards the institutionalisation of democracy, in Nicaragua."

But he said opposition parties would object to some details, including the participation of the armed forces in political activity and the reduction of Nicaragua's traditional voting age, because they gave the FSLN an "unfair

advantage."

A Sandinist failure to hold elections has been cited by the Reagan administration as one reason for Washington's support of some 10,000 armed guerrillas seeking to overthrow Nicaragua's four-year-old revolutionary government.

The Sandinist proposal, disclosed by Commander Carlos Nunez at a press conference in Managua, establishes direct, secret-ballot elections for a president, vice-president and 90-member assembly sometime in 1985.

It provides for the writing of a new constitution by elected representatives and promises opposition parties government financing for their campaigns and access to the media.

But it rejects opposition demands

and that the elections be supervised by the Organisation of American States (OAS), which the Sandinists consider hostile to their revolution.

The Sandinists have long pledged to hold elections next year and political commentators said they appeared with the election announcement to be keeping their word.

But the commentators observed that the FSLN plan was unlikely to satisfy U.S. critics convinced that the Sandinists will manipulate the elections to ensure their own victory.

The proposal permits members of the military, considered FSLN loyalists, to vote and run for office. Criticising this condition, a spokesman for the opposition Social Christian Party told Reuters: "We would like to see an apolitical military."

Kissinger sees crisis if Salvador falls

WASHINGTON (R) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Sunday warned that a collapse of the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador would have a domino-like impact on other countries in Central America.

"If Salvador collapses... we are going to have a crisis in Central America that will affect, at least Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala," Dr. Kissinger said in a television interview.

Dr. Kissinger was chairman of a presidential commission that last

week proposed an \$8-billion economic aid package for Central America as well as more military aid.

On Sunday, he said the threat to U.S. security interests "will immeasurably increase" if leftist forces gain power in El Salvador.

Despite that forecast, Dr. Kissinger said he would not favour the use of American combat troops in El Salvador.

However, he said U.S. military intervention against Nicaragua, which the Reagan administration has described as a base for Cuban

and Soviet subversion in Central America, "must be considered as a last recourse."

Both Dr. Kissinger and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam, who appeared on the same programme, said the United States must press the Salvadoran government to improve its human rights record and crack down on political murders by right-wing death squads in that country.

But they rejected any formula that would cut off all U.S. aid if El Salvador's human rights record proved disappointing.

Korean police detain hotel officials after fire

SEOUL (R) — The president and seven other officials of a Pusan Hotel have been detained for questioning following Saturday's fire that killed 38 people and injured nearly 80 police said Monday.

Police said they were also questioning two government officials who dealt with safety measures in hotels.

It was South Korea's worst hotel fire since 88 people died in Seoul in 1974. Another hotel fire in Seoul on Christmas Day, 1971,

killed 165 people and injured 63.

Fire officials in Pusan, the country's second largest city on the southeast coast, have said it took one hour for engines to reach the hotel through early morning rush hour traffic.

Firefighters were then hampered by construction work around the building and strong winds.

Hundreds of firemen with more than 70 engines, police and troops fought the blaze for three hours.

Three Japanese tourists were

killed while three others were injured.

Many victims were suffocated by smoke while waiting to be rescued. Dozens of people suffered broken limbs leaping from windows to the ground or nearby buildings.

Many guests fled half-naked clutching towels as the fire broke out in a health club on the fourth floor of the 10-storey hotel and spread to the nearby sauna, eyewitnesses said.

South Africa, Mozambique to discuss reducing tension

PRETORIA (R) — The South African and Mozambican governments, after years of mutual hostility, hold talks Monday on reducing tension in southern Africa and on a variety of bilateral economic issues.

Pretoria has accused Mozambique of supporting the African National Congress (ANC), which seeks to overthrow white minority rule in South Africa.

Maputo accuses South Africa of sponsoring the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR), which

is fighting to topple Marxist President Samora Machel.

The security talks centre on whether Mozambique will promise to prevent the ANC from operating on its soil and whether South Africa will undertake to curb MNR activities.

The working group on security meets in Pretoria while talks on economic issues, including possible resumption of wide-scale cross-border tourism, take place in Maputo.

Soviet embassy in Dhaka closes its cultural centre

DHAKA (R) — The Soviet embassy in Dhaka formally closed its cultural centre Monday following the expulsion of 12 diplomats and an order from the Bangladesh government to slash operations there, embassy sources said.

The centre suspended functions on Nov. 30 when the diplomats were ordered out for alleged involvement in anti-government violence that killed six people and left 500 injured.

The diplomats, including the Soviet consul general in the southern port city of Chittagong, left the country between Dec. 26 and Jan. 3. Their departure had been delayed by procedural wrangling.

A Soviet engineer and the area manager of Aeroflot Airlines were also expelled last month.

The Soviet embassy, with more than 100 diplomats and employees,

is the biggest foreign mission in the country.

Bangladesh expelled three Soviet officials in 1981 after they were caught taking photographs of key installations outside Dhaka. Later the same year Dhaka Airport security officials seized electronic spy equipment being unloaded from a Soviet airliner.

An official source said the Soviet Union had refused permission this week for a Bangladeshi trade delegation to visit Moscow later in the month.

The Soviet Union had also stopped buying Bangladeshi jute under a barter protocol, the source said but gave no details.

However, the Bangladesh Foreign Office said relations with the Soviet Union were still good despite the expulsion of the diplomats.

W. German minister may have to resign, press says

BONN (R) — Pressure mounted on West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner Monday over the sacking of four-star General Guenter Kiessling, declared a security risk because of alleged homosexuality.

Newspapers reported that Mr. Woerner was given poor information by the nation's Counter-Intelligence Service (MAD) and could be forced to resign if the case against the general collapsed.

Gen. Kiessling, a 58-year-old bachelor who was one of two NATO deputy supreme commanders, was abruptly ordered to take early retirement.

He has consistently denied

being a homosexual and his defence appeared to receive a boost at the weekend when police confirmed that a man bearing a resemblance to him frequented homosexual haunts in the city of Cologne.

Press reports have suggested there could have been a mix-up if witnesses asked to identify Gen. Kiessling from his photographs had confused him with his double.

But government sources said the Defence Ministry was confident it still had sufficient evidence to dismiss Gen. Kiessling.

In a magazine interview, Gen. Kiessling called on Mr. Kohl to intervene and stop the persecution campaign against him.

Nigerian military honours its dead

Lagos, Nigeria (A.P.) — In the first official ceremony since seizing power two weeks ago, the Nigerian Armed Forces Sunday honoured their dead as head of state Maj. Gen. Mohammed Buhari laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier.

Gen. Buhari also reviewed a detachment of the elite brigade of guards and greeted the new heads of the Nigerian army, navy and air force appointed by him after the New Year's Eve coup that toppled the four-year civilian administration of President Shehu, Shagari.

Gen. Buhari made no statement during the ceremony, attended by members of the ruling supreme military council and members of the diplomatic corps at Remembrance Arcade near Tafawa Balewa Square in central Lagos.

After the 1967-1970 civil war in which thousands died during a bid by leaders of eastern Nigeria to form an independent state of Biafra, the ruling Nigerian military changed the date of armed forces remembrance day from Nov. 11 to Jan. 15.

On Jan. 15, 1966, the military staged a bloody coup to oust Nigeria's first civilian government after independence from Britain

six years earlier.

During an interdenominational church service before the military ceremony, Presbyterian Pastor I.O.A. Ude warned the new rulers that power corrupts and that they "could not afford to let this nation down."

"There is also corruption in the Nigerian army," Rev. Ude said. "One could hope that the army is not taking this nation for a ride."

Gen. Buhari and the new army chief, Maj. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida, both Muslims, attended a similar ceremony last Friday at a Lagos mosque.

Gen. Babangida told a reporter during a reception after Sunday's ceremony that the army had initially planned to stage the coup Jan. 3 but went ahead Dec. 31 "to give a new year's present to the nation."

Earlier, a Lagos newspaper, the Tribune, quoted Gen. Babangida as saying the military considered a coup as early as last July, but decided to await results of elections in August. The elections were widely criticised as rigged.

Gen. Babangida was quoted as saying the military had been upset since 1981 about corruption in the Shagari administration, but decided it was "politically expedient" to let the elections go ahead in an attempt to "test democracy."

Two other Lagos newspapers Sunday carried conflicting reports about Mr. Shagari's whereabouts.

The PUNCH, quoting "authoritative military sources," said the ex-president was being held at an officers' mess near Bonny Camp, the main military barracks in Lagos, and would soon be transferred to his home state of Sokoto in the northwestern Nigeria.

The Concord, quoting "security sources," said Mr. Shagari was being held in a luxury villa in the affluent Ikoyi residential district.

The military rulers have said Mr. Shagari is "safe and sound" in custody.

The Concord and another newspaper, the New Nigerian, said Mr. Shagari had escaped in disguise from the presidential lodge at the unfinished new federal capital of Abuja, and then fled to the east Nigerian town of Makurdi, where he decided to give himself up.

But initial reports after the coup said Mr. Shagari was arrested at his residence and brought to Lagos.

Mondale, Glenn trade insults, Jackson acts as peacemaker during party debate

HANOVER, New Hampshire (R) — Opposition Democrats have given U.S. voters a lively look at their field of presidential contenders — with Walter Mondale and John Glenn trading insults and Jesse Jackson acting as peacemaker.

In the opening two hours of the first debate of the election year, eight men hoping to be chosen by the Democratic Party as its presidential candidate took turns attacking President Reagan's domestic and foreign policies.

Then they turned on each other.

The televised forum, held six weeks before the first primary election in New Hampshire, fulfilled its theatrical billing when ex-Vice President Mondale was outlining his promise to cut Mr. Reagan's \$200 billion budget deficits by more than half in four years.

"That's the same vague gobbledy-gook of nothing we've been hearing throughout this campaign," snapped Sen. Glenn, the former astronaut and Ohio Senator far behind Mr. Mondale in the polls.

"I'm disgusted and tired of all these vague promises," said Sen. Glenn, who called Mr. Mondale "a big spender, weak on defence."

As the audience of about 400 applauded the sudden fireworks, Mr. Mondale shouted back:

"There's been about a six-minute speech here (by Glenn) and all of it baloney."

He accused Sen. Glenn of betraying the Democrats by voting to support most of Mr. Reagan's tax cuts, defence increases and social spending reductions, a charge that led to new arguments and tumult in the audience.

Reverend Jackson, the black civil rights leader, tried to tone matters down. "As Democrats, with the nation looking at us, we have to conduct these affairs... in a serious vein," he said.

Senator Ernest Hollings of South Carolina attacked Sen. Glenn for backing Mr. Reagan economic policies, Senator Alan Cranston of California siding with the Ohio senator and former Senator George McGovern spoke in defence of Mr. Mondale.

The other two contenders, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and former Florida Governor Reubin Askew, said Mr. Mondale and Sen. Glenn were both wrong.

There was no scolding of the debate and no provision for determining a winner, but pollsters will do surveys of the audience.

No candidate appeared to make a glaring blunder of fact or opinion and all stuck to familiar policy positions.

Rev. Jackson, in the limelight

because of his recent mission to Syria that resulted in the release of a downed U.S. pilot, drew frequent applause with ad-libbed comments on many matters.

Once, as Mr. Mondale was supporting the U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO, Rev. Jackson won cheers with the line: "If we will not pull out of South Africa to chastise it, why should we be pulling out of UNESCO?"

South Africa was one of several areas where the candidates generally united in criticising Mr. Reagan. Mr. Mondale, Mr. Hart and Mr. McGovern all called for various forms of stepped-up economic sanctions against the Pretoria government.

The eight Democrats generally expressed agreement that:

— The role of the U.S. Marine force in Lebanon should be reduced with a view towards withdrawing the troops, although they differed on timetables.

— The United States should terminate its covert aid to rebels fighting the leftist government of Nicaragua.

— Mr. Reagan's record budget deficits are the chief cause of high interest rates and international currency fluctuations, although the Glenn-Mondale clash demonstrated deep differences on federal spending issues.

Cameroun poll heralds democratic changes

By Claude Regis
Reuter

YAOUNDE — After 25 years of autocratic rule, Camerounians have overwhelmingly voted for cautious democratic reforms offered by President Paul Biya, political analysts said.

The Liberal French-educated technocrat was the only candidate in Saturday's presidential poll and although results will not be known for several days, early returns showed he should win a resounding vote of confidence.

Fourteen months ago, Mr. Biya, 52, succeeded former President Ahmadou Ahidjo, who had ruled Cameroun with an iron fist for close to a quarter of a century.

The vote, giving him his first popular mandate, has freed him to pursue his cautious policy of democratisation.

Mr. Ahidjo caused a major surprise when he announced in November 1982 that he was resigning and named Mr. Biya, then his prime minister, as his successor.

He was only the second African ruler to step down from office voluntarily and peacefully. The other was Senegal's Leopold Sedar Senghor.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Saturday's poll marked the end of the Ahidjo era. The name of the man whose portrait adorned every office for almost 25 years, who ruthlessly silenced all opposition, was not mentioned in official speeches in the run-up to the vote.

After handing over to Mr. Biya, Mr. Ahidjo kept the chairmanship of the ruling Camerounian National Union (CNU). What began as an unusually orderly transfer of power by African standards developed into a fully-fledged battle for supremacy between the two men, threatening Cameroun's unity and political stability.

Although Cameroun is one of only a handful of African countries never to have suffered a coup, its history before and after independence was troubled.

Mr. Ahidjo, a moderate Muslim from the north, was handpicked by France, the colonial power, to stamp out the radical Union of Camerounian Peoples (UCP) which fought a guerrilla war in which an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 people died between 1955 and 1962.

In 1961, part of English-speaking Cameroun voted to join Nigeria and the rest of the country became a federated state with two separate assemblies. It only became a united republic 12 years ago when it is regarded by most Camerounians as Mr. Ahidjo's greatest achievement.

To his credit, he also turned Cameroun into an island of relative prosperity and political stability in a region in turmoil.

When increasing rivalry between Mr. Ahidjo and Mr. Biya developed into a slanging match, and reports of a plot to overthrow the new president and attempts on his life nine months after the transfer of power, Camerounians began to fear a return to the country's troubled past.

Cameroun is still an unlikely and fragile nation. A former German possession later split into separate French and British protectorates, its people are divided into more than 200 tribes and along religious lines.

But they have come out firmly behind their new leader and his promise of more open government which has already led to lively political debates within the ruling party.

"Biya rules by consensus whereas his predecessor took all major decisions alone," one informed Camerounian source told Reuters.

Mr. Ahidjo's graceful retirement from power earned him enormous prestige among his countrymen, but nine months afterwards his image was irretrievably tarnished when he accused Mr. Biya of running a police state.

He resigned from the party chairmanship and Mr. Biya was unanimously voted in at an extraordinary party congress.

Mr. Ahidjo, who moved to France, has not since returned to Cameroun although legally nothing prevents him from doing so, one high government official told Reuters.

Except for occasional newspaper articles before the election denouncing Mr. Ahidjo's alleged plotting against Mr. Biya, it is as if the man who towered for so long over the country's political life had never existed, a veteran Camerounian politician said.

Mr. Biya had urged rivals to stand against him in the presidential poll, but there were strict conditions. Candidates had to have the signatures of 500 people nationwide and to have lived in Cameroun for the previous five years.

The government is not considering lifting a ban on opposition parties at this stage but might do so before Mr. Biya's five-year term is up if partial legislative elections scheduled for later this year run smoothly, one government official said.

The size of the parliament is to be increased from 120 to 150 deputies and, for the first time, two or more candidates will be allowed to stand for each seat, encouraging open political debate, he said.



France's oldest foreign resident dies

PARIS (R) — The oldest of France's 4.5 million foreign residents, Sicilian-born Graziella Azzurro, died at an old people's home near Paris Monday at the age of 112. Sources at the home said. Mother of five, grandmother of 28 and great-grandmother of 44, she arrived in France in 1957 at the age of 86 after spending the previous 77 years in Tunisia. She worked successively as laundry woman, cook and housekeeper and took her first airplane ride on the day of her 100th birthday.

Sinclair unveils new microcomputer

LONDON (R) — British electronics whizz-kid Sir Clive Sinclair launched a new microcomputer to compete with U.S. giant International Business Machines (IBM). Sir Clive, 39, who pioneered pocket calculators, said at a press conference his new QL (quantum leap) microcomputer could do everything IBM's personal computer could do and do it faster. The new computer, which is to sell for £399 (\$559) in Britain and \$499 in the United States, will be produced under licence by Thorn-EMI and goes on sale in Britain at the end of next month. Sir Clive, whose Spectrum home computer has achieved sales of one million, predicted QL sales worldwide of 3.5 million.

Vietnam's ex-premier declares bankruptcy

LOS ANGELES (R) — Former South Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky has filed for bankruptcy, reporting debts totalling \$615,000, court records revealed. Mr. Ky, 53, a former fighter pilot, reported he owed \$20,000 to a hotel and gambling casino in Las Vegas. He said he had an annual income, including earnings from a liquor store, of \$27,000.

Plane carrying Arabs lands in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — A Dutch airliner carrying among its passengers Arabs whose countries are hostile to Israel was forced by bad weather to land Sunday in Tel Aviv, airport officials said. Israel let the KLM Royal Dutch Airliner, en route to Cairo stop at its international airport but demanded that all passengers remain aboard the plane. Officials said it was the first time a plane destined for an Arab capital has been allowed to stop in Israel, although there are frequent flights linking just Cairo and Tel Aviv. The plane remained on the runway for about two hours, refuelled and continued to the Egyptian capital after rainy weather there improved, the officials added.

3 children killed in shooting accident

BANGKOK (R) — A children's day celebration in northeast Thailand ended in tragedy Sunday when three children were killed and 16 wounded during a police arms demonstration. A police spokesman said a group of children and parents were watching an officer fire an automatic rifle in the air when the weapon jerked out of control and sprayed bullets into the crowd. He said an investigation was being held into why live bullets were used in the demonstration, staged at a school playground in Tambon Samakkhi 510 kilometres northeast of Bangkok.

Bomb threat grounds American airliner

ATHENS (R) — A Trans-World Airways plane en route from Tel Aviv to Rome made an emergency landing here after receiving a bomb threat, police said. The plane, with 243 passengers and a crew of 12, was flying over Athens when the captain radioed Athens control tower saying he had been informed of the threat. After landing, the plane was parked at a strip a long way from all the airport buildings and was ringed by police vehicles as the passengers disembarked. "Although we believe it is a hoax, the plane, flight 803, will be searched and then will be allowed to take off for Rome later," an airport official said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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BUSTRO'S BURLESQUE

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands that we consider to be our favorite. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series, we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ Void
♥ QJ
♦ AKQ85
♣ KQ10852

EAST
♠ AKQ108753♦9
♥ 1075 ♣ K632
♦ 6 ♠ J1